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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
Cloudy, Temp. 3-6 (49-53). Tomorrow: cloudy,
Temp. 10-17 (50-63). Tomorrow's temp. 11-17 (52-63).
(16). LONDON: Showers, Temp. 11-17 (52-63).
Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-17 (52-63).
(16). CHANDEL: Rough. Tomorrow: variable temp.
11-17 (52-63). NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp.
11-17 (52-63). Yesterday's temp. 11-17 (52-63).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

Austria 10 S. Lebanon 21.00
Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 18 L.F.
Denmark 3 D.F. Morocco 2 D.
Eire 11 P. Netherlands 1.25 P.
Finland 3 F.20 Nigeria 45 K.
France 1.25 D.M. Norway 2.75 K.
Germany 1.25 D.M. Portugal 10 P.
Great Britain 10 P. Spain 25 P.
Greece 15 D.M. Sweden 2.25 K.
India 4.50 Switzerland 1.50 A.F.
Iran 20 S. Turkey 1.57
Italy 1.50 L.F. U.S. Military (G.M.) 60.50
Israel 2.50 L.F. Yugoslavia 1.50 D.



CANAL TRIP—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat waves to well-wishers at Port Said during boat ride on Suez Canal as he begins his first trip on the waterway. Man seated second from left is Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail. Photo was made in September during filming of a documentary for U.S. television.

Says Mideast Must Be Defused

Sadat Warns on Kissinger's Pace

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat has warned that the Middle East is a bomb ready to explode and that despite progress toward a settlement must be achieved if Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wants to continue his negotiations.

"If the Americans, through their step-by-step approach, can achieve any progress or success, I welcome it," he said in an interview with Transat publisher Farhad Missoni.

"If not, Mr. Sadat said, Egypt favors resumption of the Geneva peace talks, as the Soviet Union wants. The United States thinks

nothing concrete can be achieved yet in multilateral talks and prefers to continue private negotiations.

The Egyptian President, in the interview conducted yesterday and made public today, said that the Middle East must be defused. "A Slacking Off

"When I say defuse the bomb, I mean that the momentum of the progress of peace must continue," he said. "It started with disengagement agreements. It should have continued since then. There has been a slacking off. We must revive the momentum."

Asked how much more time he is willing to give Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Sadat replied: "I am not having contacts with President Ford and Dr. Kissinger, and we shall see in the near future what will be the result and after that we shall decide."

"He said he believes that Israel now has nuclear weapons and that Egypt can find a way to acquire them also."

"We shall not be scared or intimidated," he said, "and if Israel is going to bring atomic weapons to this area, we shall also find a way of having atomic weapons. But we shall not start and we shall not be the first to use atomic arms."

Mr. Sadat said that Israel's recent "rigid positions" have weakened his usually optimistic feeling that a peace settlement will be achieved.

"Do they really need peace, do they really want peace?" he asked. "We aim for peace, I assure you. For that I am optimistic. But it depends on the other side."

Population Dispute
Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy recently took what Israel considers a hard line by demanding that the Jewish state order a halt to its population growth and to immigration for the next 50 years as a condition of peace.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that the demand was absurd and could not serve as a bargaining stance.

Arab governments have long argued that, because of population growth, Israel will continually seek to expand its frontiers.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt is arming its forces with more sophisticated weapons because of the supply of such weapons to Israel by the United States.

"There is a race," he said, "but, as I told you before, I am convinced, and the Israelis should be, that a peace settlement will be achieved."

U.S., France Report Accord On Economic, Energy Issues

Talks on Oil May Be Set For March

By James Goldborough

PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The United States and France announced today that they had composed their fundamental differences on economic and energy questions and that a preparatory meeting with the oil-producing states could begin as early as March.

In a three-page communiqué winding up three days of talks between Presidents Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the two countries agreed that oil-importing countries should begin immediately to coordinate and strengthen their cooperation in preparation for the consumer-producer meeting.

Commenting on the communiqué, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that it achieved a "synthesis of French and American positions" for the good of both Europe and America. "I have attended many Franco-American meetings," Mr. Kissinger said, "and I can say frankly that this has been the most positive."

"Frank and Cordial"
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the talks "frank and cordial" and said the agreement could lead to "solutions which could well have a lasting effect, not only on our own relations, but also, perhaps, on world affairs."

Before this meeting, Washington and Paris had been split over how to deal with an economic and energy situation that has thrown Western economies into turmoil. Washington has favored common consumer action, while the French have called for early meetings with the oil producers.

The key to the agreement, Mr. Kissinger indicated, was that it was "free of dogma on both sides." He said the two sides did not discuss the "legal relations of France to the International Energy Agency," but that the essential agreement was that "France work in substance with the other consumers" to prepare the producer-consumer meeting. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "We are partisans of reinforcing the solidarity among the oil-importing countries." He said he envisaged the ultimate producer-consumer meeting as one which would "organize the future markets for oil." He said it would concentrate on oil prices and safeguards and guarantees for both producers and consumers.

A Target Date
Mr. Kissinger said that March was simply a "target" for the preparatory meeting. The communiqué said that the conference itself should take place at the earliest possible date. The communiqué said the holding of the conference would depend on consumers making "substantial progress" in their own prior consultations. The preparatory meeting would be to prepare an agenda for the final conference.

No reference was made to the word "tripartite," which the French had used to include developing countries in the conference. Mr. Kissinger said that, while the United States was not opposed to participation of developing countries in the conference, "the exact composition of it remains to be settled."

The two countries also reached preliminary agreement on financial steps that have separated them before. Mr. Kissinger said that France supported his plans for a recycling fund that would channel the growing supplies of petrodollars around the world.

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INFORMAL CHAT—Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing talk in shirtsleeves before resuming summit meetings.

Fur Is Flying As Rome Gangs Egg on Victims

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—Roman gangs are using an egg-on-the-head gambit to rob women of their fur coats, police revealed today.

In a typical incident, one member of a gang breaks an egg over the victim's head. As the egg starts dripping down onto her fur coat, an accomplice moves in, helps the surprised woman to remove the coat—and makes off with it.

Ex-Ministers Criticize Bill as Weak Limited Reforms Voted in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The upper chamber of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government today passed a bill allowing limited freedom to form political associations.

The vote was 95 votes in favor with three abstentions. The bill gives Spaniards over 18 years of age "the right to associate themselves freely for political action" but attached many strings to this right.

These political associations must have at least 25,000 members, for example. Their leaders

must pledge allegiance to the constitutional principles of the regime, and the ultraconservative National Council will retain control over the organization or dissolution of emerging political groups.

But during the debate, Marcelino Oreja, the former under secretary for information and tourism who resigned last month to protest what he saw as a hardening of the regime, said that "unless we open a political road now which the people will use we will be only history tomorrow."

And the former under secretary of the interior, Santiago Crullies, said the bill was blocking political development and called it a "pact of fear."

The bill "represents the fear of those who believe little in the work of the regime and who fear that it will collapse like a house of cards once political liberalization is carried out," he added.

The bill now goes to Gen. Franco for signing.

The daylong debate was held in the National Council of the Movement, the ruling body of Spain's only legal party. The council also constitutes the upper chamber.

Mr. Oreja, 37, is considered a political moderate and a spokesman for many young Spaniards in business and the professions.

"We can choose one of two roads—one which is capable of mobilizing support and hope and another which presumably would deepen discord and break a promise [of political liberalization] at a moment in which Spain knows, as we all know, that an era is approaching its end."

Speaks for Basques

Mr. Oreja said he was also speaking on behalf of his constituency, the Basque Country, which was partly paralyzed by a political strike of industrial workers two days ago.

He called on the 110 councilors—46 of whom are appointees of Gen. Franco, 82, to reject the draft as insufficient and unconstitutional and to send it back to the government for major changes.

But there was little reaction to his speech. Others, including the chairman, José Utrera Molina, praised the draft law and said it was "an invitation to all Spaniards to take their share of common responsibility in political evolution."

The draft, watered down by rightists in a political struggle in recent weeks, has already been rejected as unwelcome by socialist and liberal politicians who claim it gives no true political freedom and would not protect them from harassment.

Another of those opposing the draft as unwelcome is the Christian Democratic leader, Joaquín Ruiz Giménez, president of the human rights group, Peace and Justice, which is affiliated with the Catholic Church.

"We'd rather have no political associations than associations which are not for all Spaniards," he said.

Although it offers Spaniards their first chance at limited political activity since the Civil War, polls have shown less than a fourth of the population is interested.

© Los Angeles Times.

Iraq Accuses Iran of Downing 2 of Its Planes With Missiles

BAGHDAD, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—Iraq today accused Iran of shooting down two planes which were flying "within Iraqi territory," the Iraq news agency said.

It quoted an armed forces statement as saying the planes, flying over Iraq's northern region, were shot down during the weekend by Iranian-made ground-to-air missiles supplied to Iranian troops.

The statement warned Iran and those standing behind it that they would be held responsible for the outcome. The Iraq news agency said one plane was hit and downed by a hawk missile on Saturday and a second in the same way in the same region yesterday.

"The Iranian mercenaries and aggression supported by American imperialism have now become serious," the armed forces statement, quoted by the agency, said. The shooting down of the Iraqi planes, which has not yet been affirmed by Tehran, would be

the most serious clash yet between the two countries along the northern part of their 600-mile border.

There have been clashes between ground forces in recent years along the southern border, where Iran and Iraq are disputing navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Tension has increased this year, since the Iranian Army allegedly began helping the Iraqi Kurds, who are fighting for autonomy in their northern mountains.

Iran maintains an open border with Iraqi Kurdistan, and reliable sources in Kurdistan say that the Shah has been covertly supplying the Kurdish rebels with arms and ammunition.

According to the Iranian news agency Pars, Iraqi planes, which have been pounding Kurdish villages and strong points, also attacked two Iranian villages on Sept. 6 killing 15 persons.

U.K. Papers Report Defector Identified Missing MP as Spy

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Two British newspapers tonight quoted a defector, Czechoslovak intelligence officer as naming missing member of Parliament John Stonehouse as one of three members of the British Parliament in 1960s who were spies.

The Times of London and the Daily Mirror, in front-page reports in tomorrow's issues, said allegations were made after a defector identified following a Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

He passed on detailed evidence to the CIA in the United States using a defector which lasted several months, the newspapers said.

Both the Foreign Office and the Home Office refused to comment on the reports.

Earlier, a member of Parliament reported rumors that Mr. Stonehouse was a CIA agent.

Vanished in Florida
The 49-year-old ex-minister of state and telecommunications minister was found on a Miami beach on Nov. 30 after saying he was going on a swim. No trace of him has been reported.

The newspapers said that Mr. Stonehouse was a member of the British intelligence services. They said that Mr. Stonehouse, a former major in the Czechoslovak intelligence service, is now to have supervised operations in Britain.

"He is regarded as one of the most important Soviet defectors to come to the West in recent years," the Times said. He lives

Unprecedented U.S. Auction in January Seen Driving Up Gold's Price

By Ronald L. Soble

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—An air of international intrigue is building around next month's public gold auction in Washington. It is believed to be the world's first.

Involved are 2 million ounces—or 63 tons—of the metal, worth about \$60 million at current world prices.

The U.S. government is hoping that the auction will contribute toward dampening gold's mystique as the last resort of nations whose economies falter.

But private gold markets in London, Zurich, Beirut and elsewhere are bracing with anticipation—and with rumors that a couple of Arab nations hope to buy most of the gold to be auctioned.

If the Arabs do so, gold traders say, they may take it off the market and drive the private market price—currently about \$180 an ounce—above \$200.

The amount to be auctioned is not a lot when compared with the 276 million ounces held by the United States, or in terms of the just under 5 million ounces of the metal used annually by American industry.

But it is sure to have a heavy impact on the world's gold markets. An international banker estimated that it takes almost

World Traders Readying Moves, Arab Purchase Plan Rumored

a month for 63 tons to be traded on international bullion markets. So it is no wonder that gold traders are tapping their confidential sources in the gold markets of the world in readiness for the Jan. 6 auction in the General Services Administration building.

Harry Schultz, a leading gold trader, said in Amsterdam in an interview that two Arab blocs were ready to bid—one for a million ounces, the other for 500,000 ounces.

Given the Arabs' immense oil wealth, Mr. Schultz said, they "could handle it in a breeze."

But he said that they probably would seek a bargain price and could, therefore, lose the bidding.

Another gold expert, Frans Pick of New York, went so far as to say that the auction would mean "we devalue the dollar" as gold prices shoot up and the value of the dollar in relation to gold is reduced.

The minimum purchase will be 400 tiny ounces, which at cur-

rent world prices comes to about \$72,000 a brick.

Bids will be judged both by the GSA, long experienced in auctioning government stockpiles of such metals as silver, and by Treasury Department officials.

Last-Minute Checks

It is expected that the bids will not be handed in until just before 11 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 6. That is because bidders' representatives in the GSA office will be making last-minute checks with world gold markets to be aware of prevailing prices.

Washington "reserves the right to reject any bid not in the

government's interest," a GSA spokesman said. He did not elaborate, but this means that the highest bidder will not necessarily get the gold.

Generally, however, the government is expected to start with the highest bids and work down to what it feels is the gold price floor for this day.

The winners are expected to be announced by the next day.

Since gold buyers, particularly the Arabs, have a tradition of working through intermediaries, such as Swiss and London banks, it may be months—if ever—before it is known who actually bought the gold.

But Mistrust Israeli Motives

Palestinians Confident of Creating State

By James F. Clarity

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Confidence that an independent Palestinian state will eventually be established appears to be growing rapidly among the approximately 3 million Palestinians living in what they consider exile in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Although the confident mood is tempered by persistent mistrust of Israeli motives, the Palestinians seem to believe that at some time, possibly within two or three years, the new state will rise on territory now held by Israel on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

This view was expressed repeatedly in interviews with Palestinian political leaders and impoverished refugees, intellectuals and businessmen in and around

Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Jerusalem and in Nabulus, the administrative center of the West Bank.

Dominant Attitudes

Other dominant attitudes expressed by dozens of Palestinians include these:

- There is no naïve hope that Israel will withdraw its forces from the West Bank in the near future. The Israelis are still widely viewed by Palestinians as expansionists bent on enlarging their territory or at least on keeping most of the lands captured in the 1967 war.

- There is no fear of imminent war, but there will be if the Arab nations and Israel do not begin to negotiate in the next few months.

- The Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, has begun to broaden its base of support as a result of its recent political victories in the Arab world and at the United Nations. But there is no consensus as to what role it or Mr. Arafat might play in the government of a new state.

- Many Palestinians are not sure whether they would go to the new state.

- There is growing agreement that if Israel recognized the legitimacy of the PLO as the representative of all Palestinians and negotiated with it, the PLO could reciprocate by formally recognizing Israel's right to exist.

New View of Future

From such attitudes a new projection of how the Palestine conflict will evolve seems to be developing among Palestinians in the West Bank. Instead of predicting the military defeat of Israel and the eradication of the Israeli state, the projection now seems to be that Israel's doom will be peaceful.

In the next few years, according to this projection, Egypt and Syria will settle their border disputes with Israel. Increased Arab pressure on the United States and other Western supporters of Israel will force the Israelis to allow the establishment of a Palestinian state centered on the West Bank. With diminished support from the West, the Israeli economy will continue to falter.

Economic problems and the realization that territorial expansion is impossible, the theory goes, will shrink the number of immigrants to Israel. Gradually, skilled and professional people will emigrate. The increasing Arab population will slowly overwhelm Israel, and as the will and the

ability of the Israelis to survive as an independent state shrivels, Israel will begin to collapse.

Wishful Thinking

The intellectuals who foresee such an evolution concede that it is partly based on wishful thinking, the key assumption being that American support of Israel will decline sharply in the coming years. Some of the theorists, insisting that time is on their side, say that there is no longer a need, as the Arab slogan has it, to push the Israelis into the sea. The theorists seem to believe that the idea of an Israeli state will blow away into the desert, and it will be replaced by an Arab Palestine.

On the West Bank, despite an Israeli propaganda campaign to the contrary, Mr. Arafat and the liberation organization seem to be gaining support among Palestinians at all levels. An Israeli woman said she was shocked the other day when her Palestinian maid asked her with genuine concern where the Israelis would go after the Palestinian state was established.

Among West Bank businessmen and intellectuals, the support for Mr. Arafat is conditional and sometimes unenthusiastic but apparently genuine. The educated concede that they see Mr. Arafat as a winner worth backing, at least until the new Arab Palestine is a reality.

Arafat's Policy

Palestinian intellectuals insist that the liberation organization is genuinely trying to moderate its policies so that negotiation with Israel will be possible. They say that Mr. Arafat's speech at the UN, if analyzed in the context of past policy statements, means that the Palestinians could formally recognize Israel's right to exist. Mr. Arafat, these intellectuals argue, cannot appear to be too conciliatory because this would leave him open to further attack by the radicals.

A few of the Palestinians interviewed said they felt that both the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli leaders were beginning to try to persuade their publics subtly that previous unacceptable compromises would have to be made in the next year or so.

Sitting in his office in Beirut, an Arab newspaper editor said, "There is an Arab breakthrough in history now. This part of the world could transform itself in a generation. I look forward with confidence, 'normous confidence, Isr-' or no Israel."



SWEET PROTEST—Members of the People's Centennial Coalition stage demonstration Sunday aboard the Beaver II, a replica of the ship used in the Boston Tea Party, against the high price of sugar. They also called for removal of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz. The stuff they dumped was not sugar, but chopped leaves.

U.S. and France Reach Accord on Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

summer nations and that they agreed that all governments should be free to value their gold holdings at market prices, rather than official prices.

On the first point, Mr. Kissinger has proposed a \$25-billion recycling fund to be set up within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The second point is largely an accounting agreement that would allow individual nations to in-

crease their reserves through a revaluation of the gold price. The Western Europeans already have such an agreement among themselves. Asked if the United States planned to revalue its gold price, Mr. Kissinger replied: "Not at this time."

On other subjects discussed during the sessions, the communiqué made the following points:

- That progress in easing East-West tensions was being made in

connection with the European security conference.

- That the United States reaffirmed continuing support for European unity.

- That a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be achieved.

- That in Indochina, progress in Laos toward reconciliation was encouraging, that the Vietnam peace accords be supported and that opposing sides in Cambodia enter negotiations in the near future.

- That "cooperation between France and NATO is a significant factor in the security of Europe."

- That both countries, as exporters of nuclear materials and technology, should "assure improved safeguards" for nuclear materials.

- That the recent SALT agreement at Vladivostok has "reduced the threat of a nuclear arms race."

- That the two countries finally have agreed on a financial settlement for U.S. property left in France when NATO was moved to Belgium in 1967. Today's agreement calls for France to pay the United States \$100 million as final settlement. The original U.S. claim in 1968 was for \$720 million for the bases. Mr. Kissinger said today that the French originally had offered something "substantially below" the \$100 million figure, and that the agreement was a "fair compromise."

Although the communiqué did not mention dimensions of the aircraft carrier competition between the two countries, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the matter was discussed.

The key to the success of this meeting, however, was the energy agreement. Western Europe and the United States have been divided on how to approach the energy crisis since the October war broke out last year, with the Europeans taking a generally more conciliatory approach toward the producers, and Washington insisting on consumer solidarity.

Washington succeeded, however, in rallying all the European Economic Community countries except France to the International Energy Agency.

Commenting on the communiqué, Mr. Kissinger said that "it is my impression that France will work in parallel to the IEA. It is not for the United States to prescribe how Europe should organize its energy policy."

We did not discuss the I-1 relationship of France to the IEA.

On future oil prices, Mr. Kissinger said that "oil prices should be stabilized at a lower level." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France thought prices should come down but he did not think they would come down very much.

The composition of the producer-consumer conference has yet to be fixed, but it is likely to include the EEC countries, Japan and the United States on one side, and Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and perhaps Algeria on the other.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that, while the conference agenda might include talks on other products, "practically speaking," oil would be the main subject.

Mr. Kissinger would not be drawn at length into the gold discussions that took place here. He said the dispute over whether central banks should be allowed to buy and sell gold at market prices, as France wants, or only sell it, as Washington wants, would be left for future technical discussions.

Ford Halls Meetings
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—President Ford arrived home from his meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and called the meetings "very successful, extremely beneficial." He said the negotiations resulted in "progress for both sides."

He said that he thinks his contacts with France and its President have begun "with a lot of pluses and we're looking forward to an opportunity to build on that."

Implementing Lusaka Accord

Smith Regime Begins Release Of 100 Political Prisoners

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government today began implementing provisions of its Lusaka agreement with black nationalist leaders by lifting detention orders on more than 100 political detainees.

But other unpublished provisions agreed to in the negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith's envoys and African leaders were not expected to come into effect for some time.

Law and Order Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke today lifted the detention orders, unofficial sources said, thus fulfilling a major requirement for the beginning of constitutional talks with the African leaders.

African leaders said that Mr. Smith's government had also secretly agreed in Lusaka to lift the ban on African political activities, including public meetings, and to allow exiled Africans to return.

But, they said, the government had also imposed preconditions, including provision of evidence that guerrilla forces were in fact observing a cease-fire and a refusal to allow the return of the exiled Africans until after the constitutional conference to work out the country's future.

Mr. Smith's announcement Wednesday said only that the country's jailed African leaders would be freed after 10 years in detention and a constitutional conference of both races would be held.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would accept majority rule but only on the basis of a qualified African franchise. He also refused to be tied to any timetable.

Mr. Smith offered Rhodesia's 5.5 million Africans participation, with both races sharing power.

Under the Lusaka accord, the political detainees will be released gradually in small groups as soon as the government orders releases the prisoners and camps where they are being held in central Rhodesia and in Salisbury.

The sources said only one European was on the list. He was Garfield Todd, a former prime minister under house arrest on his farm.

As in the past, the government refused all comment on the question of detainees. Under Rhodesian law their names cannot be published and they are expected to spend South-West Africa toward independence, Angola borders South-West Africa.

South-West Africa is a mineral-rich, thinly populated territory half again as big as France. Once a German colony, it has been administered by South Africa since the end of World War I. The International Court of Justice ruled in an advisory, nonbinding declaration in 1971 that the South African administration of the territory was illegal.

The African initiative for a Security Council meeting coincides with new developments in the eastern tier of southern Africa, where the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia have started talks with their black neighbors and with black liberation movements.

Noting that self-government and full sovereignty will soon come also to Portugal's West African territory of Angola, African delegates here are expected to speed South-West Africa toward independence, Angola borders South-West Africa.

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The Rev. Ndabandaba Sibhile, released from detention last week and head of a former banned African movement, said Mr. Smith's remarks justified his gravest doubts that a settlement could be reached.

"It's like telling a man who is hungry that he can't have food today, but there might be some tomorrow," he said.

Appeal by Vorster
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster today renewed his call for peace with black Africa on a national holiday which commemorates a Boer victory over Africans 136 years ago.

In a Covenant Day speech at Johannesburg's Orange Free State, an important site to the Afrikaners, Mr. Vorster said South Africa desires only peace with neighboring black states but said his country did not want to be ruled by "outsiders."

"The South African nation is bound to the African continent from the cradle to the grave of each individual," Mr. Vorster said. The acceptance of the separate

identity of the black man and the Indian and the consequent place of each in the social and political tapestry of the country also was rooted in South Africa's basic policy, Mr. Vorster said.

UN Meeting On Namibia Is Postponed

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16.—The UN Security Council was summoned to meet this morning on the future of South-West Africa, but the meeting was canceled and no new date was announced immediately.

UN sources explained that the African countries that had asked for the meeting later requested that it be postponed until to-morrow as they want more consultations among themselves.

Sir Laurence McNair, of Australia, Council president for December, called the meeting after consulting the 14 other Council members.

He acted in response to a request by the 43-nation African group here that the Council meet on the question as urged by a resolution the General Assembly adopted Friday night.

The Assembly resolution urged the Council to convene urgently in order to take effective measures . . . to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, or South-West Africa. South Africa has been hanging onto the territory despite a 1968 Assembly resolution declaring South Africa's League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa terminated and despite several subsequent UN demands for its withdrawal.

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identity of the black man and the Indian and the consequent place of each in the social and political tapestry of the country also was rooted in South Africa's basic policy, Mr. Vorster said.

Demichev Quits Kremlin Post
MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Communist Party Central Committee met in a plenary session today and made no changes in the highest ranks of the leadership which has ruled the country for 10 years.

The full meeting of the 394-member committee was held in advance of Wednesday's semi-annual convening of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Moscow radio said the committee approved the resignation of Vyacheslav Demichev, 56, a committee secretary since 1961 who was named minister of culture on Nov. 14. Mr. Demichev apparently will retain his position as an alternate (nonvoting) member of the Politburo.

U.K. Papers Report Defector Identified Missing MP as Spy
(Continued from Page 1)

was a CIA agent. He demanded an investigation and told newsmen:

"I read with interest that the missing member of Parliament, John Stonehouse, was under security surveillance. It is being openly spoken in the House of Commons that he was in the pay of the CIA. This would not surprise me. This is the way the CIA goes about infiltrating institutions of any country it is interested in."

"They sponser the loyalties of prominent people. I believe the CIA would seek to overthrow the government if it pursued radical policies."

A Conservative opposition member of Parliament, Norman Tebbit, said he will seek public comment from Prime Minister Harold Wilson about the newspaper report.

"It would be unfair to everybody if Mr. Wilson could make a statement," Mr. Tebbit said.

William Mollwo, another Labor party lawmaker and former close associate of Mr. Stonehouse, said, "I am shocked beyond belief. There was never any hint of a security job."

Reports that Mr. Stonehouse's life was insured for £120,000 (£278,000) were carried in British newspapers.

The Daily Mail said that between July and September Mrs. Barbara Stonehouse took out three policies that increased the existing cover on her husband by \$59,000.

Daniel Metnerhagen, chairman of the Royal Insurance Co., said he had supplied details of policies on Mr. Stonehouse's life to the relevant authorities. He told a newspaper, "It is unusual for policies to be taken out one week and then for the man insured to disappear soon afterward."

Ulster Gang Steals Half-Ton of Chemicals
BELFAST, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A gang of masked gunmen raided a glass-making plant last night and stole more than a half-ton of chemicals that police said could be used to make bombs.

Police said they feared the holdup at the glass plant at Dunganman, 45 miles west of Belfast, signaled a new IRA bomb offensive in Northern Ireland.

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Revealing Their Secret Operations

Iranian Troops in Oman Defeated in First Significant Clash

By Jim Hoagland

MUSCAT, Oman (WP).—A brigade of Iranian troops carrying out secret operations in Oman has been handed a setback in its first significant combat with guerrillas in this Arab country at the southern entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Despite the defeat by Communist-backed guerrillas, who killed 10 Iranian soldiers and captured one without suffering any losses in a clash in the southern province of Dhofar last weekend, Iranian influence in Oman appears to be growing.

Omani Foreign Minister Gais al-Zawawi disclosed in an interview that, while Oman would conditionally welcome a proposed military force from Arab countries that are evidently concerned about the Iranian presence here. "It will not replace the Iranian force," he said.

Oman is not interested in a token Arab force that would not fight with the Omanis against the guerrillas, Mr. Zawawi indicated. He said that Oman and Iran are, in fact, expanding their cooperation in naval supervision of the Strait of Hormuz, the

26-mile-wide entrance to the Gulf from which 20 million barrels of oil are exported daily. Iran is also planning to provide technical and economic help here in the future, he said.

Accepted as vital and generous aid by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to a beleaguered neighbor, Iran's strong military presence on the Arab side of the Gulf has stirred suspicion in other Arab countries. The Shah has publicly stated that Iran is the "guardian and protector" of the Gulf region's 60 per cent of the world's oil reserves.

Hoping to muffle Arab criticism of foreign involvement in the 10-year-old Dhofar war, which pits about 3,000 insurgents of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, armed and trained by South Yemen, against Oman's 12,000-man army, Oman declared before the Arab summit meeting in October that an Iranian task force which had arrived in the country in December, 1973, was returning home.

No mention of the arrival of a new brigade later that month was made, and its operations in the western mountains of Dhofar were not disclosed until last week.

Buoyed by a year of success in eliminating the guerrillas as a fighting force in the eastern mountain range of Dhofar, the Omani Army command counted on the new Iranian manpower to help in a final "killing match" that would finish off the guerrillas in the western mountains by next summer.

Those plans may have been disrupted by the Iranian experience in Dhofar Friday, Omani security experts concede. A 200-man Iranian unit sent in to take a commanding height between the settlements of Manqat and Alkoot ran into fire from an estimated 30 to 40 guerrillas before it could set up defensive positions. In hand-to-hand combat, the guerrillas killed 10 of the inexperienced Iranian troops before escaping without any casualties, intelligence sources say.

The disclosure of the capture of an Iranian soldier, who, if he is still alive, could be used for propaganda purposes by the guerrillas, is thought to have forced the Omani government to issue a brief announcement of the losses on a late-night Arabic-language radio broadcast, thereby confirming the new Iranian presence.

This defeat follows a year's performance by Iranian troops here that is judged by military and diplomatic experts to have been lackluster. A British officer serving with the Omani Army said: "The Iranians have shown inexperience and over-reliance on American training and tactics by trying to use firepower against guerrillas when dedicated pursuit is needed."

Another senior British officer voiced a view often heard here: "The Shah has sent his troops here out of self-interest and nothing else. Strategically, he is moving to block the southern part of the plateau the Russians are throwing around the Gulf, through Iraq and South Yemen. 'Tactically, he gets combat experience for an army that hasn't fought for hundreds of years. The pace at which he has been rotating units, every three or four months, is an indication of that aim,' the officer said.

The new Iranian brigade, commanded by a one-star general,

operates entirely independently of the Omani Army brigade in Dhofar, taking its orders from Muscat and Tehran. A request to interview Iranian officers for this article had to be transmitted to Tehran and was not approved.

British and Omani officers have been impressed with the sophisticated and plentiful American-made equipment the Iranians have brought with them in what is generally described as a surprisingly smooth logistical effort. The Shah has systematically built up the airborne and sea-landing capacity his forces would need if they were to intervene elsewhere on this side of the Gulf.

The withdrawn Iranian battalion of 1,200 paratroopers that arrived in Oman a year ago took control of defensive positions overlooking a 12-mile stretch of hairpin turns and good ambush spots on the 50-mile dirt road between the coastal town of Salalah and Midway.

But the Iranian troops did not move out of their positions to join Omani units, mostly commanded by British officers, in chasing the guerrillas out of the ravines and caves to the east of the road. According to officers in the Sultan's army, the "Iranians spent most of their time blazing away at their own positions when they heard any suspicious noise."

Defense Ministry officials say that the present Iranian task force numbers only 700 men, but independent sources say the brigade is composed of two battalions of 1,000 men each.

The rebels, who accuse Oman's 34-year-old ruler, Sultan Qaboos Said, of being an agent of Western imperialism, have recently shifted their propaganda attacks away from the long-standing British military presence and now concentrate on what they portray as the Iranian beachhead here for an eventual conquest of the Arab side of the Gulf.

Kuwait provides financial aid for South Yemen, the main backers of the Russian-equipped guerrillas, and Saudi Arabia reportedly is channeling \$100 million to South Yemen through Egypt in an attempt to give moderates in the Aden government support. But diplomatic sources say Oman is angered by the refusal of those states to pressure South Yemen, as a condition for the aid, to stop support for the rebels. The sources say that Oman evidently sees Iran as a more reliable strategic partner.



OOFS—A young onlooker at a house fire in Topeka, Kan., got his head caught in a bridge railing. A fireman left off fighting the fire to rescue the boy.

Amnesty Aide Says Baader Gang Is Not Subjected to Mental Torture

HAMBURG, Dec. 16 (AP).—An

official of Amnesty International said today that imprisoned members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group were not subjected to psychological torture and isolation as they and others claim.

The official, Pastor Paul Ostermeier, said he had visited a number of the prisoners and attempted to have them end their hunger strikes.

He said he did not agree with French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre who claimed "psychic torture" was being used against group members. Mr. Sartre visited one of the group's leaders,

Andreas Baader, in his jail cell recently.

Mr. Ostermeier, whose organization fights political imprisonments worldwide, said that in some cases prison conditions could be "normalized."

Eighty-nine members of the group are now behind bars, serving sentences or awaiting trial on a variety of charges stemming from terrorist activities.

28 Kenya Cholera Deaths

NAIROBI, Dec. 16 (AP).—At least 28 persons have died from cholera in the Kisumu District, 200 miles west of here, a Health Ministry official said.

Coffee Price Stability Also Is Aim

Venezuela Offers Cheap Oil As Aid to Central Americans

By Joseph Novitski

PUEBLO, ORDAZ, Venezuela, Dec. 16 (WP).—Venezuela stepped onto the stage of power politics in Latin America this weekend by establishing a multimillion-dollar foreign aid program for six Central American countries at a presidential summit meeting in this town on the banks of the Orinoco River.

The aid program will use a fraction of Venezuela's oil wealth to finance Central American oil imports, development programs and a two-year program to prop up the price of Central American coffee. As a result of the agreements signed here, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama will be able to ease the strain of oil imports on their balance of payments by one-half.

They got signed commitments from Venezuela to contribute \$60 million to the Central American Bank for Regional Integration and \$60 million to \$80 million more during two years to finance stockpiling of Central American coffee beans as a means of pushing up the price for consumers. The objective is a price of slightly more than 60 cents a pound.

Attending the conference here were Daniel Oubier, President of Costa Rica; Col. Armando Molina, President of El Salvador; Gen. Eugenio Lequeru, President of Guatemala; Gen. Osvaldo Lopez Arellano, President of Honduras; Gen. Amador Somoza, President of Nicaragua, and Gen. Omar Torrijos, of Panama.

Only 8% Interest

In return for its aid, Venezuela asked for nothing but goodwill and a nominal 8 per cent interest on all loans. The meeting thus became the first practical demonstration of the kind of idealistic leadership Venezuela's illustrious President, Carlos Andres Perez, has been preaching to fellow Latin chiefs of state for the last week in Lima, Quito and Bogota.

A week ago in Lima, at a sparsely attended summit meeting, President Perez practically insured military dictatorships in Bolivia, Panama and Peru on the need for economic integration and a common Latin-American nationalism. Speaking also to representatives of heads of state from Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador and using the tone of a rural schoolteacher, Mr. Perez told his colleagues to stop squabbling among themselves over ideological issues or border disputes and begin working together.

Mr. Perez spoke on the same theme to the Presidents of Ecuador and Colombia. But at the Puerto Ordaz meeting in the heart of Venezuela's mining and metallurgical district, the Venezuelan leader put his teachings into practice.

Continent's Oil

"Venezuela's oil is Latin America's oil," Mr. Perez told the Central American Presidents Friday. "We shall use it to help the welfare of our peoples and not as an arm of oppression or as an instrument to enforce political solidarity or circumstantial agreement with Venezuelan policy."

Venezuela, one of the world's leading oil-exporting countries, is expected to earn about \$10 billion from oil this year. The country's budget has expanded almost fourfold this year, but half of the oil revenues are being kept out of the country in the Venezuelan Investment Fund. Money from the \$2-billion fund was made available to the Central Americans.

For the Central Americans, the most important of the agreements signed here was a scheme to allow them to pay only \$6—half the market price of \$11.90—for each barrel of Venezuelan oil they import and to deposit

Communists Push Military Drive In Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 16 (AP).—

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces kept up heavy attacks on South Vietnamese positions in the southern sector of the country, the Saigon Command said today.

The command said South Vietnamese forces had suffered more than 4,000 casualties since fighting intensified on Dec. 6, including 718 troops killed, 2,651 wounded and 659 missing. It said the Communists had suffered 3,476 troops killed.

The bulk of the fighting continued to be centered in the Mekong Delta and in provinces north of Saigon bordering Cambodia.

Cambodia Forces Advance

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 16 (AP).—Government forces were progressing in a battle against well-entrenched Khmer-Rouge soldiers at Russey Srok, a key outpost 11 miles southeast of here, field reports said today.

Russey Srok had been held by the insurgents for nearly three weeks before a 1,000-man force broke through their lines two days ago.

Thai Frontier Alert

BANGKOK, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—All patrol units along the Thai-Cambodian frontier have been alerted after about 100 armed Cambodian soldiers entered Thai territory and abducted two villagers, a police spokesman said today.

Italian Count, General Are Held in Plot

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Dec. 16.—A second Italian Army general and a Venetian count were arrested last night on subversion charges, it was reported today.

The arrests followed an investigation into the activities of a military group that allegedly had been planning bombings and had planned bombings and other subversive acts in recent years to trigger a rightist take over.

Gen. Ugo Ricci, 52, was charged with plotting and Count Giovanni Zilio, 60, was charged with being an accomplice. An arrest warrant was also issued against a Padua surgeon, Felice Costantini, 48.

Gen. Ylio Miceli, the former head of the Defense Intelligence Service, was arrested Oct. 31 on similar charges. Both officers have denied the accusations and have refused to answer questions by investigating Judge Giovanni Tamburino a Padua, claiming that he had jurisdiction.

The investigation was started after allegations that senior intelligence officials had covered up a number of rightist plots against the government in the last few years and that some colonels attempted to stage a coup on Dec. 7, 1970.

Organized by Prince

The coup attempt, investigators said, was masterminded by the late Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a Fascist war hero who fled to Spain, where he died in August.

Gen. Ricci, who has been suspended from active duty, was questioned in July in connection with the rightist group. Since July, he had refused to go to Padua for further questioning on the grounds of bad health. Yesterday, a police car took him from Rome to Padua and he was arrested.

"I have jealously guarded my one idea of the rightist Italy," Gen. Ricci said. He appealed for the support of about 2,000 officers he has trained at the Military Academy.

"I will always be against anyone who tries to sell the country to foreigners. I can only express my disgust for those who try to use the armed forces in political ends," he added.

Adjoining Cells

The general now occupies a cell next to Lt. Col. Amos Spiazzi, the first officer arrested in the affair. Col. Spiazzi, who also worked for the intelligence agency, was arrested in January.

In a separate development, Rome magistrates issued arrest warrants against three persons including a member of the carabinieri paramilitary police, accusing them of planning to kidnap President Giovanni Leone.

The plot, which did not go beyond the planning stage, was launched in the hope that chaos would lead to the installation of a strong, military-backed government.

The two men and a woman were charged with conspiring against the state, an attack on the constitution and an attack on the personal liberty of the President.

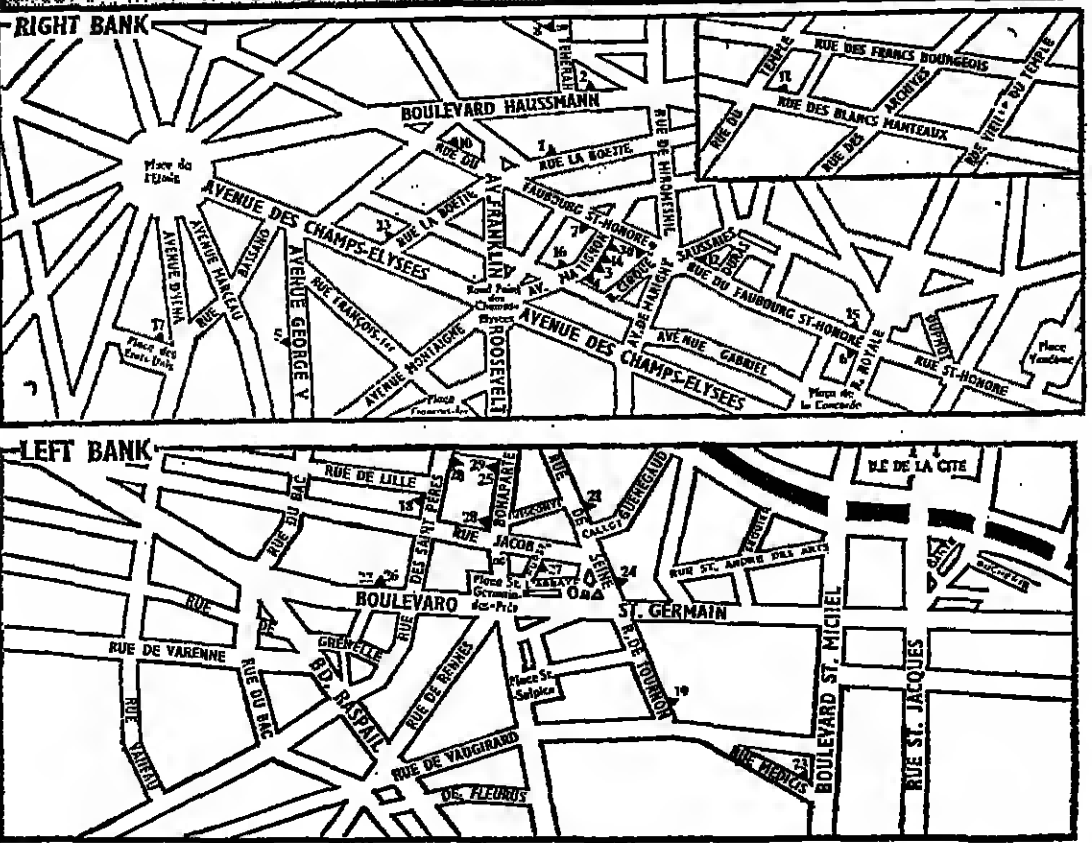
Burma Jails 24 For Their Roles In Student Riots

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Special military tribunals today sentenced 24 persons to three years in prison for their part in mob violence last week, bringing to 87 the total convicted so far.

The government clamped martial law on Rangoon Wednesday after widespread looting and destruction, apparently ignited by a pre-dawn raid on the university campus by troops who retrieved the body of U Thant, former United Nations Secretary-General.

A group of students seized the body because they wanted U Thant to have a bigger funeral and monument than those planned by officials. The body was subsequently interred at a family-built mausoleum. Security forces were also being thinned out on the streets and around strategic buildings during daylight hours. But they were reinforced tonight for the daily dusk-to-dawn curfew.

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Man's best friends

مكتبة الأناضول

Most Jews, Germans Regard Racism as Only a Bad Moment

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN (WP).—Even the most unforgetting people concede that a revival of the racist doctrines of the Nazi era is extremely unlikely in Germany—if only for the cynical reason that the country now has so few Jews that many younger Germans have never met one.

The change goes deeper than that, however. Beginning with the late Konrad Adenauer's campaign of restitution and reconciliation, successive Bonn governments have worked hard to insure West Germany's future immunity to racism. Although some Jews complain that too many got away, Bonn's prosecution of war criminals has been vigorous. So too has been its crackdown on neo-Nazi groups. Most important of all, the authorities have encouraged the schools and the media to give the younger generation an unparalyzing view of the enormity of the crimes committed against the Jews.

For a long time, this had tremendous effect on German youth. Anne Frank was enshrined as a national heroine, German stu-

dents trekked to Israel on vacation to work as kibbutz laborers. Blonde, obviously Aryan girls removed the crosses from their neck chains and replaced it with the Star of David. And Israeli entertainers like Dalida Lavi and Esther Ofarim became popular stars in West Germany.

TV Personality

Hans Rosenthal is among the Jews in Germany who have observed the change and who have been impressed by it. Mr. Rosenthal, 50, is one of Germany's most versatile television personalities. But his fame has not erased his memories of the time when he was a Jewish orphan boy in Nazi Berlin. His brother was murdered in a concentration camp. He himself survived by hiding for years in cellars and attics.

Of the difference between then and now, he says: "It's simply not the same country. I think I can see this better than most Jews because my contact with Germans is so much more extensive. The younger people, in particular, are remarkably free of racial or religious prejudice, probably more so than you're likely to find in most other countries."

"Among the older people, it's not exactly the same. I know I make many of them uncomfortable. But even among them, the dominant feeling about Jews is more one of shame and guilt than hostility. During my years in television, for example, I've received literally thousands of letters from viewers. Quite a few were not very flattering about my ability as a performer. But of them all, I can recall at most four or five that had an anti-Semitic tone."

But while overt anti-Semitism now seems isolated on the lunatic fringes of German life, there is something else that Mr. Rosenthal and leaders of the Jewish community regard as cause for serious concern. This is the changes that have taken place in recent years in German attitudes toward Israel.

Administration Exec.

In many circles, particularly among students and young intellectuals, the once universal admiration for all things Israeli has been eroded by the "new left revisionism" that became fashionable in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The leftists have accepted the Arab premise that Israel is an imperialist and racist state. They have elevated the Palestinian terrorists to hero status and the slogans and pamphlets of the extreme groups are filled with praise for hijacking and murder.

The leftists argue that they are



Anne Frank
... national heroine.

But while such trends are a source of anxiety to the Jewish community, there is doubt about whether they really represent a shift in the German public's attitudes toward Israel.

The shrillness of the new left has always scared more Germans than it has attracted and it now seems to be losing a lot of its appeal among youth. On the governmental level, the new Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has not yet been in a position of having to confront the implications of further "normalization." However, he is identified with that faction of the Social Democratic party which has always supported Israel most strongly and the feeling is that he will resist pressures for any drastic cooling of relations with Israel.

There also are Jews, especially among the younger generation, who feel that the fears of the community elders are exaggerated and that a more detached German attitude toward Israel is not necessarily a sign of reawakening anti-Semitism.

"It was inevitable that Germans would someday start asking whether they have to treat Israel as a sacred cow," says Li-Hane Weissberg. "What makes that so shocking to the older generation of Jews is that the generation of Jews is that the Germans, for a long time, compensated for their past anti-Semitism by becoming 'philo-Semites.' Now, as we move further and further from the Nazi time, the relationship is becoming more natural."

Her attitude, she concedes, is indicative of a generation gap in the Jewish community that many think will eventually determine whether it can continue to survive within Germany.

"People of my parents' generation judge everything and everyone by the standard of whether they're for or against Israel," she says. "For those of us who were born and grew up here after the war, it's not so simple—even for those of us who also are pro-Israel. We know about the persecutions only at second hand; Our frame of reference is colored by the environment in which we grew and, for us, being Jewish doesn't mean quite the same things that it means to our parents."

Typical History

Miss Weissberg, whose parents came from Poland to Frankfurt after the war, says her own history is typical of the often contradictory pulls to which Germany's young Jews are subject.

"I've been aware all my life that I'm Jewish," she notes, "but it was really the sort of subliminal awareness that you get from things like the East European Jewish dishes that my mother cooked at home. We weren't reli-

gious. There were no other Jews in our neighborhood and none at school, so I never really had to ask myself what being Jewish meant."

"When I came to Berlin to start at the University, I didn't know anyone and I began coming to the Jewish Community Center to meet other young people. Then suddenly they were asking me to hold offices and to take over youth groups. I was being thrust into the position of becoming an almost full-time Zionist youth leader. I decided that it wasn't what I wanted, and I sort of dropped out. Now I hardly ever come to the community center anymore."

"But then you find that there's another frontier you have to cross—whether you're willing to choose your friends from among non-Jews and go out with non-Jewish boys. For me, that wasn't so great a problem. But for most young Jews, it is. It goes against their education and the pressures from their families, who fear—and quite rightly too—that this leads only to intermarriage and assimilation."

"I think I'd probably prefer to marry a Jewish boy. But I'd never marry someone just because he's Jewish. And if I were in love with someone, I don't think I'd let the fact that he's not Jewish stop me from marrying him."

Why Remain?

"Will I remain in Germany?" she concludes. "I just don't know. I don't feel that just because I'm Jewish there's no place for me here or that I can't feel at home here. But I also don't feel so German that I'd be afraid to change my country if marriage or work or some other reason took me elsewhere."

The questions that she raises are those that will determine whether the reborn Jewish community will survive or prove to be merely fleeting. So far, no one knows the answer. Some, like Mr. Rosenthal, are pessimistic. He says: "I think we are fated to disappear. The older ones will die and the young people will slowly assimilate or drift away. The history is too tragic and the guilt too great for it to be otherwise."

Perhaps Mr. Rosenthal is right. Still, the fact remains that almost 30,000 Jews now live in a country that only 30 years ago was the source of the greatest misfortune to befall the Jewish people. And who knows what might happen in another 30 years? As Heins Galinski, a Jewish leader in Berlin, says: "I'm not a prophet. I will only say that I believe there will always be a Jewish presence in Germany."

(This is the 2d of two articles; the first appeared yesterday.)



CUT-RATE CAR—Three months ago this Danish mechanic in Odense sold a station wagon to a customer but received only half the price agreed upon. Tired of waiting for the rest of his money he cut the car in half and said the man can now come and pick up whichever end that he wants, after he pays the parking fee.

Makararios Is Said Ready for Talks on Cyprus

By Henry Kamm

NICOSIA (NYT).—President Makararios has been described by a highly placed source as sobered and saddened by the Cyprus he found on his return from exile and convinced of the urgency of beginning negotiations for a political settlement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The archbishop, whose negotiating posture toward Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots has been unbending for 14 years of national independence, was described by the source, who has conferred with him, as ready to meet the Turkish negotiators with a clear understanding of how greatly the situation has shifted in the Turkish favor since the Turkish invasion of last summer.

Archbishop Makararios has toured a number of the camps in which more than 100,000 Greeks, driven from their homes in the Turkish-occupied north have been living for nearly five months. He has become increasingly dejected over the absence of progress toward allowing them to go home.

On his trip to the camps around Larnaca, the President has had occasion to view the physical destruction of the war. He has inspected the charred ruins of his presidential palace, from which he escaped during the Greek coup against him in July that brought on the Turkish invasion.

He has met with relatives of

missing persons and members of separated families. Although his impassive face has shown little emotion on these occasions, the source reported that Archbishop Makararios has been deeply touched by the human and physical damage that the island and its people are suffering.

The President has met also with experts, who have briefed him on the state of economic life. Two-fifths of Cyprus is under Turkish occupation, much business activity has slowed to near standstill, enterprises are closing and tourism, a vital source of income, have vanished. About 20,000 Greek Cypriots are believed to have left the island.

A budgetary deficit of \$82.5 mil-

lion is expected next year. The

government has been spending \$5.5 million a month to care for its war refugees.

"The archbishop has come to the realization that there are not many options left," the source said. "The archbishop's impressions of the new realities followed his meetings in Athens, just before coming here, with Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece and Glafkos Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus during the archbishop's exile and negotiator for the Greek-Cypriot community with Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader."

A source close to the discussions described them as an effort by Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Clerides to impress upon Archbishop Makararios a need for scaling down his stance to correspond to the postwar power relationship on the island.

At the end of the Athens

meeting, Archbishop Makararios was described by the source as "ready to swallow the bitter pill" but he demanded two weeks in Cyprus before signing the terms of reference for the negotiations. That Mr. Clerides has demanded as a condition before he would undertake to resume his role.

No details of Mr. Clerides's brief, which the source expected to be signed next week, have been made known.

U.S., Romania Sign First Pacts On Cooperation

BUCHAREST, Dec. 16 (AP).—The United States and Romania have announced that they have signed accords for cooperation and exchanges in culture, education, science and technology—the first agreements of any kind between the two governments.

The five-year cooperation agreement is intended to help develop collaboration between universities, research institutes, libraries, museums and other cultural and scientific activities of Romania and the United States.

Under a two-year program, the two countries will exchange researchers, teachers, artists and journalists—"several hundred people" a year in all.

Also agreed upon was the organization of round-table sessions, symposia, exhibitions, field shows and book exchanges.

The documents, which take effect Jan. 1, were signed by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes Jr. and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga.

Iberia Cuts Flights

MADRID, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Spain's national airline Iberia has announced that it is halting 152 regular weekly international and domestic flights to save fuel.

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U.S. Gold Rush in 1974

Somewhere in the dim past, someone discovered gold. And for some reason lost in the mists that surround mankind's early history, gold became the most valuable thing on earth. Ever since, gold has stimulated and haunted the human race. The desire to possess it has moved men to commit crimes, make war and explore new worlds. Most systems of money have been tied, in one way or another, to gold as the standard of value, and attempts to alter that standard have led, in the United States alone, to political campaigns (remember William Jennings Bryan and the "Cross of Gold") and to constitutional confrontations. Gold is back in the news now, haunting the United States, because the government is moving again in an effort to try and break the hold this metal has had on the hearts of mankind throughout history.

Stripped of economic jargon, what the government is trying to accomplish is to convince people that gold should be treated as a commodity, like silver or diamonds, or, if you prefer, like oil or cotton. That is the real meaning of the decisions to let the open market determine the price of gold and to sell part of the government's gold hoard at that market price. This is a difficult undertaking, simply because to succeed it must change the conception that many people have of gold. But it is an undertaking that is essential to the economic welfare of this nation and of the world. In some ways, what the government is trying to do is like trying to hold back the tides. People know that gold is valuable; that idea is well-entrenched in our traditions and, even, in our language. Its value is not related to its usefulness, as is the value of silver and copper, but to the enchantment people have with it as something to possess. If you accept the view of those who believe gold is the only true standard of value, possessing it—even hoarding it—is the way to protect yourself against inflation and depression; treating it as a commodity is unthinkable. A country that deserts gold, this line of argument runs, will soon collapse economically and only those who have their assets in gold will be financially secure.

The depth to which this view of gold permeates the United States is suggested by the

surge of interest in recent months in gold coins and by the widespread solicitations now under way by those who want to sell gold bullion when its ownership becomes legal for Americans on Dec. 31. The gold fever is so rampant that the government has believed it necessary to put out warnings about the problems of buying and storing it. Indeed, full-page newspaper ads about the sale of gold have become commonplace in the last month and new corporations are being formed for the sole purpose of buying and hoarding gold for their shareholders. Some people are going to make a lot of money out of all this agitation and, unless the gold market acts differently than any other market in history, some people are going to lose a lot. Both the believers and the hustlers in gold are betting that the government's attempt to shake the world's faith in gold will be unsuccessful, at least in the short run. For it is clear that if the government's policy works, the price of gold will drop sharply at some point and the last purchasers of it before that drop will be the biggest losers.

We are not about to predict what will happen to the price of gold, either in the short run or over the long haul. But we do believe that the government has embarked upon the only intelligent course. It has been 40 years since President Roosevelt took the United States part way off the gold standard, and it is going to take a good many more years to break the final links between money and gold. But the links ought to be broken because they distort the economic system and are, in addition, both illogical and unreal. The real value of the dollar today is more closely connected with the price of oil than with the price of gold and the Arabs, for that matter, could buy all the gold in Fort Knox at its present price with the surplus currency they will accumulate between now and the end of next summer—if it were for sale. The present gold fever is likely to produce some second thoughts about the policy the government is following, but we hope the President and Treasury Secretary Simon will hold firm. What they are doing is going to have to be done sometime, and this is as good a time as any.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Changing the Old Guard

Until quite recently both the House and Senate were oligarchies run by senior Democrats, mostly Southerners, who controlled the key committees. In those days freshmen just had to wait their turn. But times have changed. In the House, the change has been dramatized this year by the election of 75 new Democrats, the downfall of Rep. Wilbur Mills and the assertion of power by the Democratic caucus. And so the Democratic party Steering Committee has just named two freshmen to coveted seats on the House Ways and Means Committee, and three other newcomers have been given Appropriations Committee spots.

Those assignments, somewhat stunning in themselves, are just part of the story. The Ways and Means Committee will be transformed from a relatively cautious band of 25, dominated by chairman Mills, to a more activist group of 37 chaired but not necessarily controlled by Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore. The Rules Committee will have its first black member, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga. The Agriculture Committee will have a number of new members including several urban representatives sensitive to consumers' concerns. There may also be other changes at the top. Agriculture chairman W.R. Poage, Banking chairman Wright Patman and others are likely to run into serious opposition at the party caucus next month. But even if such chairmen do retain their posts, they will owe their authority to the decision of the caucus rather than to the automatic claim of seniority. That makes a big difference.

All told, the House is moving with increasing speed toward management by the majority party. Representatives from marginal and suburban districts are likely to play large roles, and more attention will probably be paid to the interests of consumers and environmentalists among others. This should mean much easier sledding for legislation

dealing with tax reform, health insurance and land use. It is too soon to tell, however, since taken together, the Democrats' huge majority (292 to 143) in the incoming House and its more diffuse leadership will put a premium on coalition-building and brokering.

Generally, the Senate—which used to be the more dynamic body—is likely to amble along much as before without very firm leadership. The worst news from the Senate is that the Democratic Steering Committee is seriously considering a backward step, the appointment of Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to fill the Judiciary Committee vacancy created by the retirement of Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C. This would perpetuate control of that key panel by chairman James Eastland, D-Miss., Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Nebr., and their like-minded colleagues—at a time when a more enlightened appointment could finally shift the balance the other way. In his four years of Senate service, Sen. Allen has become noteworthy for his readiness to use every available parliamentary tool, including filibusters, to fight consumer protection bills, tax reform, desegregation efforts and other measures which the majority of Senate Democrats support. Nor is Sen. Allen, as a conservative, in the same class with Sen. Ervin, who has been a champion of civil liberties—if not civil rights, as the term is employed with respect to racial discrimination—and a foe of executive abuses of power. Those are issues which the Judiciary Committee should be concentrating on—and the panel already has enough members who fight and filibuster every step. If the Senate leadership should decide to accommodate Sen. Allen in this way, it will be another sign that real leadership and responsiveness to changing national moods are less present now in the Senate than in the House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arab-African Links

In spite of being an Arab country, Sudan has been hard hit by the costs of importing oil. An inefficient transport system in Africa's largest state has added to [President] Numeiri's economic problems. Political opposition to the government has been strengthened. Sudan's internal problems should be of concern outside. African nations have been disappointed by the oil-rich states. They feel that Arab aid has been inadequate and want concessionary oil rates. Sudan's experience in straddling the Arab-African divide makes it uniquely placed to provide the same service on a Pan-African scale. Numeiri's position is important as a guarantor to the south that the Addis Ababa agreement will go through and to the north of Sudan's unity. But he needs economic stability. Relations between the Arabs and Africans would suffer if Numeiri were to fall at home.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

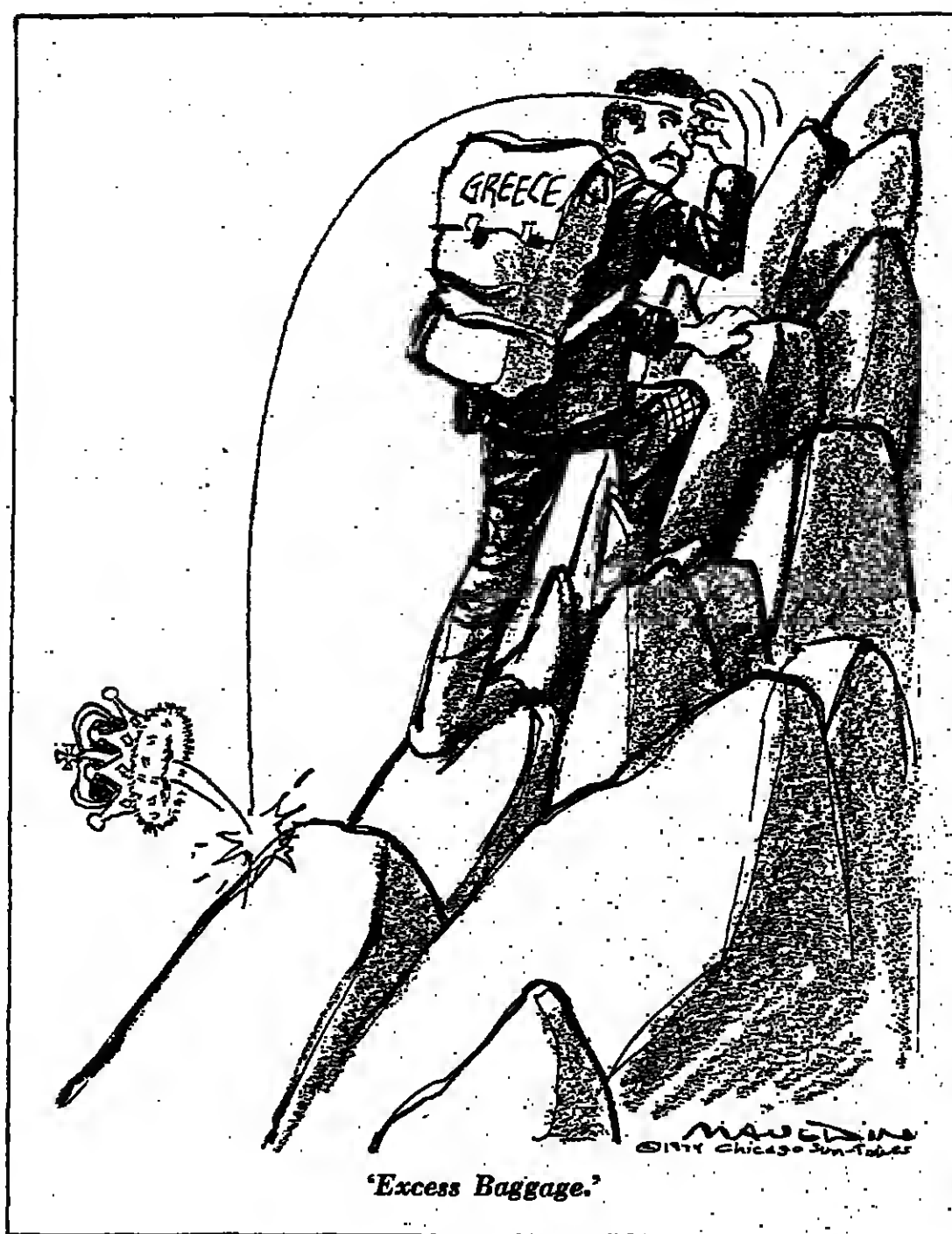
December 17, 1899

LONDON—Is automobilism really progressing in England? It would seem from recent reports that England is beginning at last to recognize the advantages of the automobile over the horse for road traveling in particular and transportation in general; but the progress, while very real, is still slower than the progress and the adaptation of other countries such as the United States, France and Germany, etc.

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1924

PARIS—The name Trotsky has become the great question mark in Russia. What will Trotsky do, having been banished from Moscow and driven from the councils of the Bolsheviks, though still admired and obeyed by the Red Army as its preferred leader? As a Jew his position is difficult. Can he bring order, as the dying Lenin hoped for, or will he be just another enigma in the mysterious affairs of that troubled land?



How Really to Curb the Arms Race

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—It is the common assumption of a lot of serious, well-meaning observers of the arms race that if you get people to understand what it really costs and what it robs from social purposes, then they would demand that military spending be curbed.

This is the premise of a New York-based group called the Institute for World Order, which has just published a detailed survey reporting that "neither the spirit of détente nor increasing evidence of a burgeoning economic-social crisis succeeded in slowing the arms race in 1973. In a period relatively free of major wars, the nations of the world spent upward of \$240 billion a year on defense."

The report, "World Military and Social Expenditures 1974" (WMSE Publications, Box 1003, Leesburg, Va. 22075; \$2), goes on to cite one set of statistics after another documenting the unhappy conclusion that "the expenditure of public funds in the world today shows a preoccupation with national military power which dominates all other concerns of government."

What's New?

So what's new? Is there anybody left who will react to such statistics with anything other than a shrug, at most a wince, perhaps a yawn?

The fact is that in most countries of the world, the defense budget is not regarded as a "waste" or as a competitor for dollars that would otherwise go to health and schools but, as a necessary and legitimate place to spend public funds and as a purpose of greater value than health and schools. The Institute of World Order contrasts "military power" with "the needs of society," but most people appear to believe that military power is itself a need of society, maybe even the principal one.

Some citizens here or there may deplore this state of affairs and regard it as a perversion of "values," but we have the record of many years, in many countries, of various social systems, at differing levels of development and need, to demonstrate the premium which people put on spending in the name of defense.

The reason presumably is that defense spending answers not only to "national" needs to protect oneself but to deeper "irrational" desires, political and psychic, to appear powerful and to project power. Against these profound drives, the impulse to provide normal social services "merely" because the population may be wanting or miserable turns out to be relatively weak. We learn this abstractly as college freshmen but tend to fail to translate it into specific understanding as we "mature."

Race Against Power

This in turn may help explain why thoughtful outlets like the Institute for World Order, or high-minded politicians like George McGovern, do not get the public reception that their purposes might otherwise deserve. Outrage at the imbalance of a given nation's budgetary priorities is a relatively refined and narrowly based emotion, a weak horse to run a race against Power.

This is not to say that persuasion and political organization should be abandoned as means to redress "excessive" spending on the military, but that they must be supplemented.

First, political disputes must be softened. Countries fearing, say, for their borders, resources, security or even survival have an understandable incentive to arm. The pressure on great powers to supply client states only increases when the clients' disputes fester. In the continuing chicken-or-egg debates about whether the political issue or the arms race comes first, the answer generally is: the political issue.

Classic Contrast

Second, politicians with "strong" images may be best able to reduce the foreign-connected anxieties of their publics and thereby to lower defense spending. The classic recent contrast lies between Eisenhower, a former general who fought no wars and cut military spending, and John Kennedy, an uncertain politician who in his foreign policy and defense budget often seemed compelled to

show that he was not a pushover. McGovern won the doves, Nixon won the election.

Third, hard economic times are a powerful depressant on arms spending. There are exceptions, but the common experience is that it takes the shock or shock of economic disaster to loosen the grip that security and power anxieties otherwise maintain on the public's wallet. This has its irony, but it has its impact, too.

In sum, the reduction of arms spending is perceived by most people not so much as a crying need but as an option to be weighed carefully. The burden is greater to justify the cut than to justify the expenditure. To make cuts, the process will have to be slow—no surprises, no gimmicks, no rabbits in the hat. Old-fashioned diplomacy, "cold" politics and a very mixed blessing—hard times offer the most feasible ways.

Boston and Moral Bankruptcy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When the uproar over school busing began in Boston this fall, some thoughtful persons said that there was more to the white opposition than the old racist hatred of blacks. This time, it was said, the interest in integration conflicted with another public interest—preservation of a real urban community, South Boston, whose largely Irish population had deep roots there and felt its identity threatened.

There was a good deal in that argument. The desegregation plan was also criticized as narrow and unfair. Why did it concentrate on two relatively poor areas, white South Boston and black Roxbury, ignoring most of the city? Critics indeed said that it should have taken in the affluent suburbs ringing Boston, a city that is confined to an unusually small geographic area.

There was a good deal in that argument. The most telling criticism came from Robert Coles, psychiatrist and student of the deprivation suffered by millions of Americans, white and black, urban and rural. He said Boston's busing was "a scandal" because it was imposed on "working class people exclusively... people in the suburbs should share it."

Dr. Coles said whites in such areas as South Boston were understandably "frightened... these

people sense that they have no control over the destiny of their lives... The ultimate reality is the reality of class... having and not having—social and economic vulnerability versus social and economic power—that's where the real issue is. That's the real struggle that's going on. And to talk about it only in terms of racism is to miss the point."

There was a good deal in that argument. On the other side there was the inescapable fact of rank discrimination against black children in the Boston schools. The federal court order was based on overwhelming evidence, much of it from the mouths of the school authorities themselves, that for years they had deliberately segregated their system.

Human Rights

And so, some people concerned about human rights found themselves troubled. Blacks were undoubtedly the victims of unlawful segregation. But was the remedy better than the disease? Was the busing plan fair in class terms? Should it be imposed on a troubled group who had reasons other than race for their fears? The issues were complicated, the solution dubious. Or so it seemed to me.

But now the time has come to recognize an uncomplicated truth. Whatever the larger issues, Boston today faces something more simple. It faces racist violence. There are emotions running loose in this town like those that set the Nazis to gassing Jews and the Ku Klux Klan to lynching Negroes. And there are people fanning the emotions, directing them, using them. Boston is threatened by the mob.

Seventeen years ago whites in Little Rock, Ark., shouted "Niggers, keep away from our school, go back to the jungle." Such scenes, relayed on television, turned Northern opinion against the effort by Southern politicians to obstruct school desegregation. Prof. Alexander M. Eckel of Yale wrote that Little Rock moved racism, for Northerners, from abstraction to reality. "The moral bankruptcy, the shame of the thing, was evident."

Today in South Boston crowds are shouting "Niggers" and "Animals" and worse. The police have evidence of manipulation to pro-

Peter Lennon

From London:

The comics magazines in their Christmas editions continue to be frozen in a posture adopted 35 years ago...

LONDON—As London's display lights are compulsorily dimmed; cars slowed down, and the pound melts away as inevitably as the snows of yesterday, there still remains one place where the British can enjoy the festive energy and Dickensian abundance of Christmas past. It's in the comics magazines, such as "The Dandy," "Beano," "Whizzer-and-Chips," "Whooper" and "Sparky." Headlines top-heavy with snow and stories centering around feasting or Santa Claus; outwitting outlandish German fighter-pilots, the British comics magazines in their Christmas editions continue to be frozen in a posture adopted 35 years ago and even before.

Here the cheery still triumph over the poth and they still go on defeating the Boche. A meal in a swanky restaurant is still the great reward for pluck and resourcefulness. Many settle for a notch (a nibble) in a food basket. These are the relics of the preoccupations of a wartime, rationed Britain.

Teachers still cane boys on the rump in the comics. If a teacher tried that nowadays in one of London's raging comprehensive schools he would be "wasted."

Anachronistic

The chief characteristic is stubbornly anachronistic. The drawings don't admit that there are any high-rise buildings in Britain. A battle between boys in a building site would still be concerned with two-story semidetached houses.

Sartorially, fashion has not touched the top-hatted Aristocrat, Lord Snooty or his gang of juvenile delinquents since I first goggled at them in the late 1930s. The schoolboy heroes still go around in short pants and lace-up boots.

There have been some changes, however. "Puss Pottery," the strongman's daughter, has been transferred from "The Dandy" to "Sparky" and sports a different, more spiky, hair-style. (She obviously was farmed out to a younger artist—say, a man in his early 70s.) New characters like Invisible Dick have appeared. (You will fail to understand the British comics if you imagine that these names might have double meanings.)

The comics still celebrate the qualities which made colonial Britain great: masculinity, nobility, anti-intellectualism, xenophobia and male chauvinism. The British comic bears little relation to its sophisticated American cousin. British comics don't read like psychology for parapsychists. They don't forage in the world of sex and violence. If they have futuristic creatures they are usually of the mechan-

ical kind, like Klanky the Iron Man, who helps decent chaps like Ernie Ruggins to capture conventional thieves. None of these very girls in split skirts trying to stifle a scream as they back away from a purporting monster who looks like a regurgitated Thanksgiving dinner.

The violence is curiously bloodless, and the villains either school bullies, bad-tempered farmers or schoolmasters. There is a lot of beating of socks and socking of clogs. But when a villain goes Aaagh! Gah!, he is not gasping in a stupor at his guts leaking out through his fingers but nursing a black eye or a tweaked nose.

Their creepy stories such as the Duke's Spook, Frankie Stein and Screamin' Inn are calculated to make readers titter at bad puns rather than chill their unformed spines.

But it would be interesting to see what a Freudian psychiatrist would make of stories in which the chief protagonist is a wandering hand, a floating eye or a spider. It is certain that if he ever got the stiff-upper-lipped anonymous author onto his couch he would never get him to talk. The comics also indulge in an unclassifiable form of surrealism. Take the case of Desperate Dan the lantern-jawed cowboy (not a spot of whose unshaven chin has altered in 35 years) who apparently lives in a suburban British cowboy town. That is the men wear cowboy hats. But the postman is British mail horse, and they live in British suburban streets. This is inexplicable because it has never been explained—nor is it likely to be.

But the most striking feature of these comics is the role played by the female sex. There are plenty of heroines with their own strip, but all epitomes those qualities which any five-year-old boy or 90-year-old bachelor will tell you are characteristic of the opposite, the very far opposite, sex.

They are pests like Puss Pot; insatiably curious like Keyhole Kate; eternally complaining like Moana Lisa; troublemakers like Minnie the Mimic; or bunglers like Miss Muffit.

There is nothing in their demeanor or in their relationship with their kind which comes close to the kind of thing you get in Peanuts, where the little girls are already embryonic Thunder wives and the sex war is in full swing. The British boy has no use for girls, nor has the comic author, apparently enjoying his second childhood—supposing he ever got over his first childhood.

Puss and Boots

Sometimes characters will come along who make it something later than the 1940s or 1950s. Puss and Boots, the battling cat and dog rivals, are an example. They have all the sly and sap and verbal fireworks of a Tom and Jerry cartoon. They battle so ferociously that occasionally the editor has to draw a blind down over one of the frames and inform readers that he does not feel he can be responsible for allowing them to witness such painful behavior.

A typical encounter between them was when Boots, disguised as a traffic cop, rode up alongside Puss and gave him a ticket for having "galloping sock rot out of season." Puss offers to pour custard into his wellies (Wellington boots). Boots then roars, "Stand by for my super-duper, wound-up, left-handed tooth and tassel tangle." And they start bashing away.

But this is a shade too sophisticated for the British. Their laughs must be a little nostalgic, so they prefer to turn to Baron von Balch-Pudding the Bungling Flying Hun from World War Two.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



Anatole Litvak

Obituaries

Anatole Litvak, U.S., European Film Director

PARIS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Anatole Litvak, 72, a former Leningrad stagehand who became a leading Hollywood film director in a career spanning six decades, died here last night.

He was born in Kiev in 1902 and started work at 14 in an avant-garde theater in Leningrad.

"I would undoubtedly have stayed if the little theater had not been nationalized and turned into a vast auditorium which didn't suit an experimental theater," he once said. "It was then I chose the cinema. My first film, 'Tatiana,' was about kids."

He then went to work in England and Germany. In France in

1936, he made "Mayerling," the film which launched him on a Hollywood career.

The Mecca

"Hollywood in those years," he said, "was the Mecca. I used to make two or three films a year."

Mr. Litvak was married to actress Miriam Hopkins from 1937 until 1939 and in 1955 was married to Sophie Steiner, of France, who survives him.

During World War II, Mr. Litvak, who had taken out U.S. citizenship, joined an Army film-making unit and by 1945 had been promoted to colonel after the Normandy landing.

In 1948 came two of his greatest successes—"Smashup!" and "Sorry Wrong Number," a thriller starring Barbara Stanwyck.

In 1956 he returned to the subject of his homeland to direct Ingrid Bergman in "Anastasia."

Mr. Litvak, who after World War II adopted Paris as his permanent home, made his last film in 1970—"The Lady in the Car," with Samantha Eggar.

Harry Hershfield

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Harry Hershfield, 84, the humorist and raconteur, died last night at a hospital here.

After many careers—as a cartoonist, townmaster and columnist—Mr. Hershfield summarized his viewpoint in the title of one of his books, "Laugh Louder, Live Longer."

"I am an optimistic fatalist," he said once. "Most things turn out to be bunk, but are always highly interesting. So worries are not worth worrying about."

Mr. Hershfield's career began rather casually in Chicago, where, after completing his school, he went to work for the Chicago Daily News at \$3.50 a week to draw pictures of news events.

When he graduated to being a cartoonist, he presided at a farewell dinner for another newspaper artist. From that point on he had a widening audience to go with his developing repertory of jokes.

Able the Agent

As a cartoonist, Mr. Hershfield originated comic strips with such characters as Homeless Hector and Desperate Desmond and, after moving to New York, originated a strip called Able the Agent, which drew on his background as the son of Jewish immigrants in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was born.

As a townmaster, Mr. Hershfield slapped sharply at a host of targets. Speaking of a certain kind of politician who brags of being a self-made man, he said, "That certainly relieves God of a terrible responsibility."

He and George Jessel were perhaps the most sought-after mas-

ters of ceremonies in the country.

In the 1940s, Mr. Hershfield told his stories weekly on the popular radio show "Can You Top This?"

He also wrote many articles for magazines, had a weekly humor column for the New York Daily Mirror and was the author of several books.

Dr. Kurt Hahn

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Dr. Kurt Hahn, 89, the noted pedagogist who founded the Salem Castle School in Germany and the Gordonstoun School in Scotland, died yesterday at his home in Hermannsburg, West Germany.

Expelled from Germany by the Nazis in 1933, Dr. Hahn had organized in 1920 in the Lake Constance castle of Prince Max von Baden, the last imperial chancellor.

But on the bleak, rugged Moray-shire coast of northeast Scotland later in 1933, he established what was to become one of the most unconventional private schools of Europe, a place where the children of royalty and the rich would mingle with the children of middle and lower classes in an atmosphere of frugality and a regimen of self-discipline.

The Gordonstoun School's pupils have included three members of the British royal family—Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh; Prince Charles, heir to the throne of England, and Charles's brother, Prince Andrew, who is still a pupil there.

Dr. Hahn served as headmaster until his retirement in 1963 and later helped to set up more than 10 other schools in Europe modeled after Gordonstoun.

Sir Morris Finer

LONDON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Sir Morris Finer, 57, a High Court judge and chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, died in London University Hospital Saturday night.

An expert on company law and industrial affairs, Sir Morris was appointed to head a high-level study of the British press by Prime Minister Harold Wilson in June.

Matthew J. Danaher

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Matthew J. Danaher, 47, longtime political protégé of Mayor Richard Daley, was found dead yesterday afternoon from what authorities said were natural causes in his ninth-floor suite in a Chicago hotel.

A former clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, he was scheduled to stand trial shortly in an alleged \$400,000 kickback scheme.

Noted Agronomist Foresees Billions of Hunger Deaths

SANTIAGO, Dec. 16 (AP).—The agronomist Norman Borlaug, winner of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize, says that millions will die of hunger during the coming months and that the recent World Food Conference in Rome did nothing to prevent their starvation.

"It was nonsense and you can see it," Dr. Borlaug said in an interview. "Nothing tangible was done. It was just talk. I of three days before the meeting began to help draw up general suggestions and there were a few of us with dirt under our fingernails. I left because the conference began because I knew what was going to happen."

The food conference, attended by representatives of 123 nations, led Nov. 17 after drafting a 3-term campaign against hunger and creating a new agency, World Food Council.

Dr. Borlaug, whose work in cloning new strains of high-yield wheat won him the Nobel Prize and fame as the father of the "green revolution," said millions would die in the next 12 to 18 months in such areas as India and Bangladesh.

Greece President Signs in Greece

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Gen. Konstantinos Karamanlis, who was installed by the military junta, has formally resigned as president of Greece but will continue in the post until the parliament elects a new president next week. The government announced today the resignation by publishing a Dec. 11 letter from Gen. Karamanlis to Premier Constantinos Karamanlis.

A new angle on Martini

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The right one

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General Housing Department, Riyadh

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Applications are invited by the General Housing Department, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Riyadh for prequalification, from large reputed and International Contracting Firms, who are capable and wish to compete for the construction of no less than 100,000 houses and apartments, within a construction period of three years, in different parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by industrialized/mechanical methods of construction (prefabricated or semi-prefabricated in cement concrete/reinforced only). The objects to expedite the construction at economical costs.

The Housing Project, in addition to construction of houses and apartments, may include construction of Public Buildings.

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In addition to any relevant data that they may wish to submit, which can help evaluate the contractors' ability to handle such Projects, the following information may be supplied:

- 1) Full name of Company/Firm and address with its Head office where correspondence is to be directed.
- 2) Record of Company's experience on similar Projects undertaken by the Firm during the last 10 years indicating its location, scope of work, approximate cost of work, time taken for its completion and also the name of the owner.
- 3) Particulars of the system for industrialized/mechanized constructions with the details of equipment for the operation of such system.
- 4) Results of quality tests, technical approvals, or controls by official national or international bodies.
- 5) Examples of prototypes with detailed description and rough estimates of production costs, work completion conditions, and period of construction for completion.
- 6) Name of Company's Directors, Partners or Associates with qualifications and experience of top Engineers.
- 7) Particulars of the Principal Design Team of Architects

and Engineers with qualifications and experience.

- 8) Details of work in hand, if any, indicating name of its owner, approximate cost, scope of work and expected time involved in its completion.
- 9) Certified copy of last year's balance sheet.
- 10) Details in respect of litigation or arbitration cases, if any, and its result thereof.
- 11) Statement of financial standing with necessary bank certificates.

The applications with the above mentioned details duly supported by documents should be furnished in duplicate in a sealed cover, within one month from the date of this notice, to:

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy,
General Housing Department,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Telex No: 20021/Finance/SJ.

All establishments, who do not fulfil the above mentioned requirements are requested not to apply, otherwise any application not in conformity with the above requirements will be ignored.

Saudi Arabia

If You Keep Dancing, You Stay Young

By Jeffrey Robinson

CANNES (UPI)—The only ballerina turned ballet teacher I had ever met was a craggy, old, gray-haired woman in black leotards who screamed and yelled and carried a riding crop.

Watching Rosella Hightower with her class shattered that image.

At 57, with 35 years of professional dancing behind her, she

is loving and strict and tender and demanding. Her students applaud her after every lesson.

"Teaching for me is quite the opposite of working as a dancer," she said. "Since 1962 she has run the Centre de Danse International here. Performing recharges me. Working towards a performance, listening, getting mentally set, it's something that creates a great surge of energy. But teaching takes everything out of me. You

must give all the time to your students because they're sensitive to that. You have to give if you want them to pick it up."

She has about 100 students, from Europe and America. "Most of them are between 17 and 21, and all of them have proven themselves to have both talent and desire to dance. Dancing is very much an ego trip, but it also requires a huge sacrifice and an unending amount of discipline. What I try very hard to do is help them develop the gifts and the drives they'll need to become top quality professional dancers."

Becoming a top professional dancer is something she claims

doesn't just happen. "Dance can be learned and intellectualized to that. You have to give if you want them to pick it up."

As an 11-year-old in Kansas City, Rosella Hightower played catcher on a neighborhood softball team, and also won a lot of Charleston contests. "How that evolved into formal ballet, I don't know. But when I was 14 I went to see a performance of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and I was so awestruck that I promised myself right then and there that someday I'd dance with them. Every day for the next five years I ate and slept and lived that dream."

Five years later, Leonid Massine, director of the Ballet Russe, eventually consented to watch her dance because she had followed him 500 miles to St. Louis to beg for an audition. After she danced he said, "Meet me in Monte Carlo."

"I went home to my mother and she thought I was crazy be-

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FASHION

French Sociologist Talks About a Poll

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UPI)—According to a SOFRES public opinion survey, 57 per cent of Frenchwomen do not follow fashion trends; 55 per cent select a new dress because it is suitable to their style; 65 per cent feel they have to change to go to dinner at their husband's boss's house, but they don't feel they have to dress up; 61 per cent prefer classic fashion to rebuffed, nonconformist, romantic or sporty; 59 per cent like the little Chanel suit; 53 per cent admit that young women can go around in short skirts, jeans and boots while admitting that they, themselves, wouldn't wear such clothes.

Those and other questions were put to a cross section of Frenchwomen aged 18 to 50. The results, published last week in *File magazine*, were commented on by sociologist Gérard Schwartzberg, who just came out with a book, "Sociologie Politique."

Active Segment

Mr. Schwartzberg thinks that it is very significant that 57 per cent of women do not follow trends. Those who do are 18 to 24, work and live in big cities. The future of fashion, then, apparently lies in the hands of the most active segment of the female population.

The old-fashioned notion that fashion meant haute couture and high society is dead, the sociologist said. Fashion used to be a leisure class, and to tell women, but all that has changed.

One question asked: "When you choose a new dress, do you do it mostly to please your husband?" Only 11 per cent answered yes; 8 per cent said that they bought to follow the latest trends. Twenty-six per cent said they wanted practical and economical clothes.

On the whole, Mr. Schwartzberg said, the primary desire was to please. Economic factors came far behind and so did husbands.

The most interesting side of that question, according to the sociologist, is that women now refuse fashion dictates and opt for something that suits them. The fact that only 11 per cent think about pleasing their husband means that women are more independent.

Rigid Side

That women don't dress up to go to their husband's boss's house means that they resist the rigid side of fashion. "Look at Lauren Bateau," Mr. Schwartzberg said, "who is one of the world's best-known models. She lives in jeans and is totally relaxed."

Other women tend to feel the same way today and refuse to be their husband's showpieces. They also feel that it is degrading to dress up and that goes for the higher segments of French society.

The success of the Chanel suit is interpreted as a reaction

against dramatic changes in fashion. But while older women sided with the Chanel suit, the younger ones went for sporty clothes, which underlines a trend, a taste for functional, practical clothes well adapted to everyday life.

It is also interesting to note that younger women prefer to make clothes while older ones turn to refined ones.

As for retro-fashion (the nostalgia for the '30s, the '40s or the '50s), that is out too. Women are now ready for more contemporary clothes.

Fashion is also in a free-for-all state and freedom is a fact. Mr. Schwartzberg notes that fashion is a symbol of freedom, adding, "I am struck by the fact that authoritarian societies such as Nazi Germany or Stalinist Russia had no fashion."

"They couldn't stand any sign of freedom or creation. On the other hand, fashion flourishes in liberal societies."

According to Mr. Schwartzberg, fashion is a means of expression, a language. With her mini-skirt, Mary Quant celebrates freedom. Fashion is also communication. One dresses not only for oneself but also to tell the world who one is.

Mr. Schwartzberg says the fashion is also a form of art which, with architecture and posters, is art in the streets.

To the question, would you wear a government-styled uniform, 44 per cent answered, "No, all women would like alike," and 45 per cent said they would personalize it, which means, Mr. Schwartzberg said, that women are not about to give up on fashion.

Erasmus Prizes Are Awarded to Briton, Dutchman

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The 1974 Erasmus Prize has been awarded to Sir Eric Gombrius, British art historian and Dr. William Sandberg, former director of Amsterdam's Municipal Museum, the Erasmus Foundation announced today.

The awards, worth 100,000 guilders (about \$36,800) each, will be presented in Amsterdam next September.

Sir Eric, director of the Warburg Institute of London University, has put "people greatly in his debt by his fascinating scholarly publications about the plastic arts," the foundation said.

His book, "Art and Illusion," is considered an important contribution to the method and theory of art history.

The Erasmus Prize is awarded annually to people or institutions for outstanding contributions to European culture and science.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Clay—It Was Good Enough for Augustus

CLAY may not seem designed to enhance gourmet, but one of its most illustrious consumers, the Emperor Augustus (a sober eater, it is true) paid dearly to acquire soil of the finest quality. It was an ingredient in the Roman dish called *creta*, made from the flour of a cereal called *zea* (the Romans' successors were so unsure of what exactly *zea* was that the word was still available 1,500 years later to provide a generic name for Indian corn) mixed with a type of clay known as *creta*. Augustus paid Naples 20,000 sesterces a year for exclusive rights to the *creta* of Puteoli, today Pozzuoli, to be sure of having the best clay in his bread.

Augustus was perhaps not quite as far off course as we might be inclined to think. "Clays," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "provide the mechanical and chemical environment for almost all plant growth, and hence for nearly all the life on the earth's surface... Clays are the storehouse of chemical fertility."

A storehouse, however, nourishing its contents, is not necessarily edible itself, but some clays do contain such substances as potash, sodium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and even nitrogen—though the ingestion of plants to transfer them to the digestive tract is useful, if not essential.

However, the clay of Puteoli was of a most superior sort, perhaps gastronomically resourceful. You may recall that the Italian government evicted the population of Pozzuoli in the 1970s because of the alarming volcanic phenomena occurring there. Puteoli-Pozzuoli has always been known for such disturbances, which far antedate the time of Augustus. It is located in what the Greeks who settled there in the eighth century B.C. called the Burning Fields (the Campi Flegrei of today), whose presence was normal in an area which contained the entrance to hell.

The Puteoli *creta* was probably

bentonite, which results from the alteration of volcanic ash, the purest of clays; if you are planning to eat clay at all, this is perhaps the easiest to choke down. However, pure clay may conceivably be less edible than impure clay, providing the impurities happen to be of a nutritive nature (carbohydrates, for instance) which would be likelier to work their way into clays of hydro-thermal origin, like the *creta* of Puteoli, than into any others. Even allowing the widest possible leeway for this remote possibility, it is still difficult to believe that Augustus could have derived much nourishment from his clay, though it may have made the *creta* seem more filling.

It is probable that it would have been better made from sea flour alone—unless *zea* was particularly indigestible. Doctors today treat chronic diarrhea with a mixture of bismuth and kaolin, the clay from which fine porcelain is made.

The ancient Romans apparently liked earth in their diet. They must have swallowed a good deal of clay, for their flour if they made it according to Pliny's directions. "Found the wheat grains with sand to remove the husks," he advised. "Then 25 per cent of gypsum is added to 75 per cent of this meal and mixed with it." It is also possible that Roman flour contained some dust, worn away from the querns in which their grain was ground; it has been suggested that the reason their exhausted skills often show extreme wear on the teeth is that they chewed minute particles of stone in their bread.

The Romans also put clay in their wine to clarify it. The word *creta* still appears in the name of one modern Italian dish, Lombardy's *farona alla creta*, guinea hen in clay; but though the term is Latin, the dish is Lombard, and is a very old one. As made today, the guinea hen, flavored with aromatic herbs, is enclosed in oven paper, which is then coated with clay and the bird is roasted in this double envelope. This is a modern refinement which does not make much sense, since the role of the clay in rustic ancient times was to serve as a labor-saving device, whose raison d'être disappeared with the intervention of the paper. Originally, the poultry, plumage and all, was enclosed directly in a half of damp clay; by the time the bird was

done, the clay had hardened into earthenware, which had to be broken apart to get at the food; the feathers, solidly embedded in the stony clay envelope, came away with it, automatically plucking the bird.

Despite the example of Augustus, clay was bypassed as a food in succeeding centuries, except when dire need caused it to be employed to trick empty stomachs into thinking they had been fed. In 848, when France was gripped with famine, Paris bread was made of 20 per cent flour and 80 per cent clay; a remedy so desperate that it was not even repeated in the dark days of the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, though English tourists reported that it was.

There were already tourist agencies in London and packed tours to the ruins of Paris and the battlefields around Paris, evenings at the Opera and the Comédie-Française. The visiting Englishmen bought as souvenirs "siege bread," made chiefly of clay and seaweed to take home and display as evidence of the hardships they had nearly withstood; but in fact there had been no "siege bread" while the siege was on. It was a brilliant

improvisation of the ingenious profiteers, who had been getting rich on the black market until the peace of 1871 put them out of business; they found an alternative line of merchandise with which to turn a dishonest penny—the manufacturing "siege bread" and selling it to gullible tourists.

Clay does not seem to have entered food history again until the 19th century when the peculiar diet of the "dirt eaters" of the southeastern United States from South Carolina to Mississippi puzzled their countrymen, who could not understand an urge to eat earth. Not until the 20th century was it realized that the dirt eaters were hoodwinked victims who had discovered, instinctively, that eating earth would dull their pain.

In our day, dirt eating has appeared again. It has been taken up by some food faddists who have decided that the ingestion of clay is beneficial to the human system; it can therefore be found in some health-food shops, presented in forms various enough to suit any taste—crackled, granulated, powdered, coarse or powdered fine. Our health-food addicts have caught up with 17 B.C.

(C) 1974 by Waverley Root.

Painting Chimpanzees of Oregon: Unable to Keep Up With the Demand

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 16 (UPI)—Paintings by four chimpanzees in the zoo have become so popular with buyers that the director is thinking of exceeding their talents into clay modeling.

"After all, if we can do this to the artists' image, we can do it to the sculptors' too," said Lucie Wisdom, director of the zoo's chimpanzee program. But she added, "I really think they're going to do most of it."

The four chimps—Charlie, Jenebel, Batsheba and Dollah—have been painting for recreation for about a year, but last month the zoo decided to sell their paintings to raise money for their sign-language program.

The animals paint on large sheets of butcher paper and m workers cut and mat them into 8-by-10-inch and 11-by-14-inch segments.

Out-of-state mail-order prices are \$650 for the small ones and \$1,250 for the large.

So far, the chimps have raised more than \$1,500 that will buy toys and supplies as well as pay for sign-language classes for volunteers who are teaching the chimps to communicate. The volunteers had been paying for their own training.

With hundreds of requests received by the zoo, the chimpanzees whose attention span is only about 10 minutes at a painting session are nearly unable to keep up with the demand.

"I don't want to know how backlogged we are because I don't want to pressure them to produce," said Mrs. Wisdom. "The real purpose is to entertain the chimps."

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**Arab Official
Gives Pledge
On Sterling****Says Emirates Plan
100% Oil Take-Over**

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The United Arab Emirates (UAE) intends to continue using sterling for long-term investment of its oil profits, Oil Minister Mansur Al-Otaiba said today.

The minister said in an interview here: "We have no intention of withdrawing our money out of sterling. Most of our investments are in sterling."

Move HH Favored

The UAE's statement today follows similar assurances in Vienna by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

The Saudi request to Arabian American Oil Co. to stop using sterling alongside the dollar for oil payments had earlier sent the pound to new record lows on the foreign exchange markets.

But Sheikh Yamani himself dismissed the change in form for oil payments as "unimportant."

Sterling rallied again Friday when Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey was able to report to Parliament that the Saudis in fact intended to increase currency holdings in Britain.

This evidence of continued Arab confidence in sterling, in which the oil states have massive holdings, could assume vital importance for the currency as Britain struggles with its economic problems of inflation and gathering recession.

Sterling Gains

The impact of the Saudi assurances again made itself felt on the foreign exchange markets today.

Sterling forged ahead to pick up more than one cent against the dollar, and its overall depreciation against other major currencies compared with the level three years ago narrowed to 31.1 per cent from 21.9 per cent last Thursday.

Mr. Al-Otaiba declined to quantify what proportion of the UAE monetary surpluses are held in sterling or other currencies, but confirmed that well over half is invested in Britain.

"It would not be in our interest to withdraw from sterling. We are very keen to have stability as far as sterling is concerned," he said.

Plans Take-Over

Mr. Al-Otaiba also said that the UAE will open negotiations with major Western oil firms in January to take 100 per cent of oil concessions.

He said the present concessionaires will not be granted any special discount off the basic market price.

The operating companies, British Petroleum Co., Cie Française des Pétroles, the Royal Dutch/Shell group, Mobil Oil Corp., Exxon, the Japanese Overseas Petroleum Corp. and other Japanese interests, currently have a 9-per-cent share, while the government holds 91 per cent.

Mr. Al-Otaiba is in London for preliminary talks with British Petroleum and other companies in the take-over.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Le Nickel-SNPA Link Approved**

Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA) and Sté. Le Nickel have formally signed a previously announced agreement for the joint exploitation of nickel deposits in New Caledonia. The two firms have set up an equally-owned subsidiary, Sté. Métallurgique Le Nickel, to which Le Nickel has transferred all its mining and metallurgical assets in both New Caledonia and France. When the agreement was first announced last March, SNPA was to pay 571 million francs (\$127 million) in cash for its 50-per-cent share. SNPA has been transferred into a holding which will manage its share in the new company, a 50.5-per-cent interest in Sté. Penarroya, and 93.8 per cent of Cia. de Mokta.

Tenneco Boosts Share in U.K. Firm

Albright & Wilson Ltd. of Britain has received notice from Tenneco International Inc., a unit of Tenneco of the United States, requesting conversion of \$16.9 million of its \$17.5-million of convertible loan stock into ordinary shares of Albright & Wilson. The transaction would give Tenneco a 49.3-per-cent interest in the

enlarged issued ordinary share capital of Albright & Wilson, a chemical company. The conversion rate for the loan stock is 32.5 pence per ordinary share, and will result in the issuance of 53 million new Albright & Wilson shares to Tenneco, which already holds 6,554,000 shares. Upon conversion of the loan stock Tenneco will hold 69,854,000 of Albright & Wilson's 117,517,857 ordinary shares. On the London Stock Exchange Monday Albright & Wilson shares rose 1 1/2 pence to 37 following the announcement.

Rollei to Reduce Work Force

The Rollei works, one of the world's biggest camera manufacturers, plans to cut its work force at West Germany plants and at its Singapore branch by more than half because of sluggish business. A spokesman for Norddeutsche Landsbank, one of the main shareholders of Rollei, says the labor force in the Singapore branch plants is to be reduced from the present 6,000 to 3,000 persons, while the present number of 2,400 workers in domestic works is to be cut to about 1,000. Financial sources estimate Rollei's losses since 1973 at 240 million deutsche marks.

Project for U.S. Plant Said to Be Shelved**VW Is Laying Off 30,000 as Sales Decline**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk, which already has slashed employment and production because of slumping sales, is embarking on even more drastic cutbacks.

Today it laid off 30,000 workers for one week, the 10th major cutback this year, at plants in Hannover, Brunswick, Kassel and Salzgitter. The largest of its six domestic plants, in Wolfsburg, and one in Emden were not affected.

VW employs 110,000 workers in West Germany and is the third-largest auto maker in the world. It has scheduled an eight-day layoff early next month that company officials say will affect 58,000 workers in all six plants.

The additional cuts mean that its plan to build a car plant in the United States, long and bitterly debated within VW, is being shelved indefinitely. Approval of a U.S. plant at a time when thousands of German workers are being laid off is "impossible," one VW insider said.

The plant could have a major impact on VW's financial position, as the U.S. facility has been a major source of contention.

A VW executive said a final decision on its German operations has not been made, but the

auto maker is considering whether to close indefinitely one of its eight domestic plants.

VW has definitely decided on a variety of retrenchment measures, including a longer Christmas shutdown and an expansion of its early retirement program next year. Furthermore, it will reduce two and perhaps three of its German plants from two work turns to one a day beginning in January. While this step is certain only for January, it could be extended into future months of next year, the VW executive said.

"We just don't know what will happen for sure, but we expect the first half of next year to be very bad for sales, and if it is we will have to reduce production one way or another," the executive said.

VW's German factories turn out about 1.5 million cars a year with roughly a third sold in Germany where sales are stable, a third in the rest of Europe, where sales are off 15 per cent and another third in the United States, where sales are down nearly 30 per cent.

The possibility of closing one plant arises because "all our (German) plants are operating at the lowest possible economic level," VW executive said. If production must be cut even further, it might be cheaper to simply close an entire plant. The remaining work could be transferred to other plants, thus utilizing those plants more efficiently, he said.

The demise of the proposed U.S. plant, at least while major cutbacks are being implemented, is a major setback for Ralph Leiding, chairman of the management board.

Mr. Leiding publicly championed such a plant and had sought approval by VW's supervisory board, made up mostly of outside businessmen, labor representatives and political officials.

**Japan Firm's
Net Dips 36%**

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit tumbled 35.5 per cent at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in the half year ended Nov. 30, the company revealed today in a report covering the parent concern only.

Earnings totaled 16,287 billion yen (\$94 million), down from 25,251 billion yen in the first half of 1973. Sales, however, rose to 583.4 billion yen from 565.3 billion yen.

Matsushita set the semi-annual dividend at 3 yen, compared with 7.5 yen year earlier that included a 2.5-yen memorial payout for the company's 55th anniversary.

Matsushita officials blamed higher raw material and labor costs for the lower profit. They said poor sales in the color television sector also contributed to the decline.

Matsushita said its net profit for the half year ending May 20 will level off around 16,287 billion yen, which was the figure for the preceding half year. It reported an 18,807-billion-yen net profit for the six months ended May 20, 1974.

As \$144 1/2 per 1,000 square feet, now sells at \$123 1/2.

Soybeans: Demand for soybean meal and oil has been large this year in the face of a disappointing crop. But so far exports have been disappointing, which is one reason for relatively lower prices. March beans sell around \$7.70, a 21 per cent decline from the high of \$9.69 a bushel in October.

Coffee: Coffee prices are now down 31 per cent from the year's high set in February.

Grains: Prices, while not low, are running under their highs. The swing for the March wheat delivery has been from a high of \$5.56 a bushel in October, down to a Dec. 13 price of \$4.75—a decline of 14 per cent—and yet well above the \$3.50 low in May before the crop prospects were clarified.

March corn now sells at \$3.64 a bushel compared with its high of \$4.89 on Oct. 4, a decline from the high of 11 per cent.

Lumber and plywood: Logging construction has hurt lumber sales, keeping prices well below their highs earlier this year. March lumber, which sold as high

**Kuwait Makes
Secret Deals
In Germany****Aide Says Local Banks
Helped Share Buying**

BONN, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Kuwait has secretly acquired considerable shares packages in West German industry in cooperation with Germany's largest commercial banks, Kuwaiti Financial Director Abu Saud stated in an interview, published yesterday.

The Hamburg news magazine Der Spiegel quoted him as saying that Kuwait's investments included leading chemical and machine building companies and banks.

"We now possess very good shareholdings in Germany which we have acquired some time ago, but which are being expanded more and more during the current months," Mr. Saud was quoted as saying.

He refused to say how much capital Kuwait had invested in West Germany, but said that such transactions were carried out with the aid of several banks.

"We cooperate with the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank," he said, naming Germany's three largest commercial banks.

Mr. Saud noted that Kuwait had bought a large shareholding in Daimler-Benz, the automobile firm, because it regarded this as one of the best long-term investments.

The magazine quoted Mr. Saud as saying that Kuwait was primarily interested in using Daimler-Benz's know-how for joint ventures in Africa and Latin America.

But Jürgen Fomte, chief of the Dresdner Bank, which was the mediator in the Daimler-Benz deal, denied that the automobile company's technical know-how had been sold as well.

He said in a separate interview with Der Spiegel: "I have to tell you clearly that the know-how has not been sold here."

GM Says Raw Material Costs Are Falling

DETROIT, Dec. 16 (AP).—General Motors says the cost of the raw materials used in its automobiles is finally leveling off, possibly signaling an end to double-digit inflation.

Its indicator of material costs rose 42 per cent between August 1973 and August 1974, but it has barely risen at all in the past three months, according to chairman Thomas Murphy.

He said he believes inflation has been tamed. "I don't mean that it will suddenly go down to zero, but it is coming down, and it will continue to come down. I think that is going to give people some assurance that will bring them back into a buying frame of mind," he said.

GM will have 57,000 hourly workers and 3,000 salaried employees on indefinite layoff by the end of the year because of slack car sales, but Mr. Murphy thinks the end of the recession is in sight.

Outback in Australia
MELBOURNE, Dec. 16 (AP).—GM's Australian subsidiary announced today it will lay off 15 to 20 per cent of its work force—about 5,000 people—early in the new year.

General Motors-Holden said it was forced to the action by "unsubstantiated levels" of foreign car imports into Australia. It coupled

its announcement with a call for the government to put immediate quota restrictions on imported vehicles.

More than 5,500 automobile workers have already been laid off since Jan. 1 by Ford Australia, Chrysler Australia and Leyland Motors.

Rep. Enderby, Minister for

Fed Puts Funds Into Bank System

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve, gradually shaping its monetary policy now toward a period of aggressive ease, has taken another significant step in loosening credit restraints. In a surprise move, the Fed last Friday bought government agency issues for its own account in a move that automatically injects funds into the banking network.

The move preceded by only a few hours the Fed's grim report on the economy stating that industrial production fell 2.5 per cent in November—the worst single-month decline in four years.

The latest step by the Fed presages a classical cyclical move to relieve the recessionary pressures now bedeviling the economy. For the first time since the Fed began to ease from its former policy of moderate restraint in late August, it now apparently seeks to be exerting downward pressure on long-term interest rates.

So far, the easing of credit policy had been concentrated on bringing down short-term or money-market rates. That carried the Fed from a phase of moderate restraint to moderate ease.

The surprise in the Fed's move injecting additional funds into the banking network was that it came just at the time when a previous action released about \$750 million into the banking network.

In mid-November, the Fed had announced a broad restructuring of its reserve requirements to release this sum into the system in mid-December. Meanwhile, earlier this month, the Fed unveiled its first cut in the discount rate—7 3/4 from 8 per cent—in three years. This move, basically a psychological one, was interpreted as an overt action in easing monetary policy.

In more covert forms, the Fed has been easing credit since late summer by lowering its target

**Long-Term Rates
May Be Target**

band for trading in federal funds, or reserves that banks lend each other. Federal funds traded as high as 13 1/2 per cent briefly in July.

More recently, the trading range for a short-lived period has been apparently in the 8 1/2 to 9-per-cent band. Now, apparently, that range has been lowered to 8 1/4 to 8 3/4 per cent on its way down to 8 to 8 1/2 per cent, which it is expected to reach by year end.

The November drop in industrial production, the sharpest

since a 2.4-per-cent falloff in October 1970, was the fourth in five months and put the index 4.3 per cent below a year earlier. In October, output had fallen 0.6 per cent.

An administration economist said last month's decline could very well be matched this month. He noted that most effects of the coal strike, as well as many of the production cutbacks in the slumping auto industry, were not felt until December.

In releasing the latest figures, the Fed said last month's reduction in output was relatively large and widespread, affecting consumer goods, business equipment, construction products and industrial materials.

**Wall St. Stocks End in Decline
After Day of Mixed Movement**

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—After moving indecisively for most of the day, the New York Stock Exchange prices suffered their second consecutive setback and finished lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.94 points to 586.83. It dropped 3.6 points Friday. At 3 o'clock today it was off 5.94, as at the close.

Declines outpaced gains by about 885 to 485 and volume rose to 15.37 million shares from 14 million shares Friday.

Stocks were mixed for most of the session but began to fall in the afternoon in the wake of some unfavorable economic reports and in the absence of any positive news, brokers said. With investors still grappling with many recession uncertainties, caution continued to prevail, they added.

In the economic news, the Commerce Department reported business inventories climbed in October but overall business sales rose only 0.5 per cent from September.

Analysts also said heightened investor apprehension about the Midwest situation may have further damped buying enthusiasm.

Gold stocks ended higher in active trading, reflecting a climb in bullion prices abroad. ASA spurred 3 3/4 to 71 1/4, Campbell Red Lake 2 to 33, Homestake Mining 3 1/8 to 43 and Dome Mines 2 5/8 to 46 3/4.

Auto, steel and oil stocks ended mostly mixed. International Flavors & Fragrances slid 2 1/4 to 20 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.25 to 59.86.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.38 to 55.58.

Most active was Houston Oil & Minerals, which dropped 3 5/8 to 25 5/8.

In Chicago a wave of selling in the closing minutes, largely as a profit-taking maneuver, produced sharp declines in most farm commodity futures.

Soybean oil futures, which had advanced the daily limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, early in the session for the second straight day, closed with a gain of some 50 points, the only pit on the plus side.

**U.S. Production
Fell in November**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board reported Friday that total U.S. industrial production fell an estimated 2.3 per cent in November, further evidence of recession.

The decline was the fourth and largest in the last five months and one of the largest to the last 20 years.

Part of the downturn was due to last month's 24-day coal strike but most was due to a slackening of general demand, the board said. The board observed that "reductions in output were relatively large and widespread in all categories" of production.

The index covers about a third of the overall economy.

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*Figures from Bacon & Woodrow (Consulting Actuaries)
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Commodity Prices Dip in Futures Trading

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Although consumers might not be benefiting, the prices of a number of basic commodities have been falling sharply in commodity futures trading as the spreading economic recession curbs demand and almost everywhere.

The question is whether the "seller's" markets are turning into buyers' markets as prices tumble from the highs set earlier in the year.

Consumers traditionally are the odd to feel the benefits of commodity price declines, but they are on the way through the pipeline between producers, refiners and fabricators, wholesalers and distributors, and retailers.

Here is how supply and demand factors are working for some basic commodities.

Cocoa: Ghana, by far the world's largest producer, is harvesting a large crop which has put pressure on prices. Cocoa and chocolate manufacturers have been cutting back their purchases, partly because of the high cost of sugar, which has forced them to raise retail prices so much that demand for chocolate products has declined sharply.

Coffee: When the International

Coffee Agreement between producing and consuming nations was not extended recently, a group of South American nations—Colombia, Brazil and Mexico—formed a cartel to stabilize prices at high levels and handle the huge surplus in storage.

Coffee-watchers point to the huge supplies overhanging the market and to declining per capita demand in the United States, the biggest coffee consumer. They do not think the cartel will work. Coffee is now down 31 per cent from the year's high set in February.

Grains: Prices, while not low, are running under their highs. The swing for the March wheat delivery has been from a high of \$5.56 a bushel in October, down to a Dec. 13 price of \$4.75—a decline of 14 per cent—and yet well above the \$3.50 low in May before the crop prospects were clarified.

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as \$144 1/2 per 1,000 square feet, now sells at \$123 1/2.

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London Metal Markets				European Gold Markets				These rates do not take into account bank service charges.			
Today's Bid-asked		Previous Bid-asked		Dec. 14, 1974		Dec. 13, 1974		\$		DM	
1000	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
500	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
250	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
62.5	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
31.25	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15.625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.8125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.90625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.953125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
976.5625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
488.28125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
244.140625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
122.0703125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
61.03515625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30.517578125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15.2587890625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.62939453125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.814697265625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.9073486328125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
953.67431640625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
476.837158203125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
238.4185791015625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
119.20928955078125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
59.604644775390625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29.8023223876953125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14.90116119384765625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.450580596923828125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.7252902984619140625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.86264514923095703125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
931.3225746115234375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
465.66128730576171875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
232.830643652880859375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
116.4153218264404296875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
58.20766091322021484375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29.103830456610107421875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14.5519152283050537109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.27595761415252685546875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.637978807076263427734375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.8189894035381317138671875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
909.4947017690658569375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
454.74735088453292846875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
227.373675442266464234375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
113.6868377211332321171875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
56.84341886056661605859375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28.421709430283308029296875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14.2108547151416540146171875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.10542735757082700730859375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.552713678785413503654296875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.7763568393927067518271484375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
888.1784199698033759128125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
444.08920998490168795640625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
222.044604992450843978203125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
111.0223024962254219891015625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
55.51115124811271099455078125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27.755575624056355497275390625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13.8777878120281777486376953125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.93889390601408887431884765625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.469446953007044437159423828125	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.7347234765035222185797119140625	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
867.3617382517611092395859375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
433.68086912588055461979296875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
216.840434562940277309896484375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
108.4202172814701386549482421875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
54.21010864073506932747412109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27.105054320367534663737060546875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13.5525271601837673318685302734375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.77626358009188366593426513671875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.388131790045941832967132568359375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.6940658950229709164835662841796875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
847.032947501485458241783144821875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
423.5164737507427291208915714109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
211.75823687537136456044578570546875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
105.879118437685682280222892852734375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
52.9395592188428411401114464213671875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26.46977960942142057005572321068359375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13.234889804710710285002786105341796875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.617444902355355142500140526170896484375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.30872245117767757125000701263044421875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.654361225588838785625000350631722109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
827.180612512944428262500017531586109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
413.5903062564722141312500008765780546875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
206.79515312823610706562500004382892734375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
103.3975765641180535328125000021914446421875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
51.6987882820590267664062500001095722321068359375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25.8493941410295133832031250000054786109375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12.924697070514756691601562500000273930546875	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.46234853525737834580078125000001369652734375	536	538	532	538	538	538	538	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.2311742676286891729003906250000006848263671875	536										

Market Summary

December 16, 1974

Least Actives—New York

Symbol	Price	Change
Deck	912.52	+0.17
Del	267.00	+0.12
Cor	209.00	+0.16
Ca	191.22	+0.13
Val	146.00	+0.14
Prod	159.22	+0.12
Ref	155.80	+0.12
Oil	122.12	+0.12
Prod	124.40	+0.14
Inc	122.40	+0.14

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Symbol	Price	Change
AGZO	32.40	+0.08
Albert Heijn	36	+0.05
Algembank	244	+0.25
Amrbanke	65.70	+0.21
Adem	228	+0.34
Fokker	32.90	+0.10
Heintek	116.50	+0.46
H.V.A.	32.90	+0.38
Hof-Arhold	51.30	+0.40
Hoogstra	30.50	+0.04
K.L.A.	40	+0.12
Philips new	35.50	+0.12
Reichen	18.80	+0.12

8000 sqm of new office accommodation to let or for sale.

Located 100 meters from the Aardvijk in the heart of the city.

W	34,800	1 1/2		BASF	726.40	Italofer	607	
W	26,500	2		Bayer	104.10	Latibon	107.50	
W	23,600	2	- 1/8	Chemunarbzk	143	Metredis	179	
W	17,600	3	- 1 1/2	Coel Guimml	95 1/2	Dulvert	1,125	
W	16,500	18 1/2	- 1/8	Qalmler	243.50	Pirelli	745	
W				Dernag	168	Solo Vasco	1,325	
W	2,170,020			DeurlBank	277.50	Tertul	89.50	
W	2,333,160			Dresdelt	189.60			
W				Gels Actlon	75			
W				Hoesch	326	Air Liquide	288.70	
W				Karst	188	Alimentaire	65.50	
W				Kaufhof	92	BSN	353	
W				Ludmna	186	Carrotop	1,214	
W				Messerschm	200.30	Cem Lafarge	70.10	
W				Maria Giesell	60.50	Cie Bancatre	375	
W				Magdlermann	100.50	COE	22	
W				Mietstahl	121	COE	108	
W				RWE new	212.30	Parade	34.00	
W				Scherling	217.85	L. Ornd	620	
W				Siemens	68.50	Schuch But	26.50	
W				Thyssen	100.25			

Paris			
W	298.70		
W	65.50		
W	353		
W	1,214		
W	70.10		
W	375		
W	22		
W	108		
W	34.00		
W	620		
W	26.50		

London & Poor's			
W	191.36	398.09	384.22
W	178.26	146.36	136.97
W	47.26	124.37	47.12
W	192.85	195.07	196.26
W			191.59
W			170

to	200,577	380,138	5,722	Cost Rec	0.58	Swiss	2,100
to	563,446	574,573	4,491	DW/Int'l	0.46	France	400
to	228,326	423,564	4,954	Dunlop	0.25	HofRochet, V	4,825
to	244,489	381,789	13,381	E. C	0.61	Realty	5,150
to	229,630	361,706	6,460	Fraser/Ged	255.00	Sander	1,740
to				GEC	0.50	S. B. Suisse	600
to				GRN	0.99	Struy	2,339
to				Green Gr	1.92	U.S. Colase	2,330

The new currency

8000 sqm of new office accommodation to let or for sale.

Un immeuble : * DUVAL-COMPASS / Société Immobilière HOCHÉ-BEAUTON

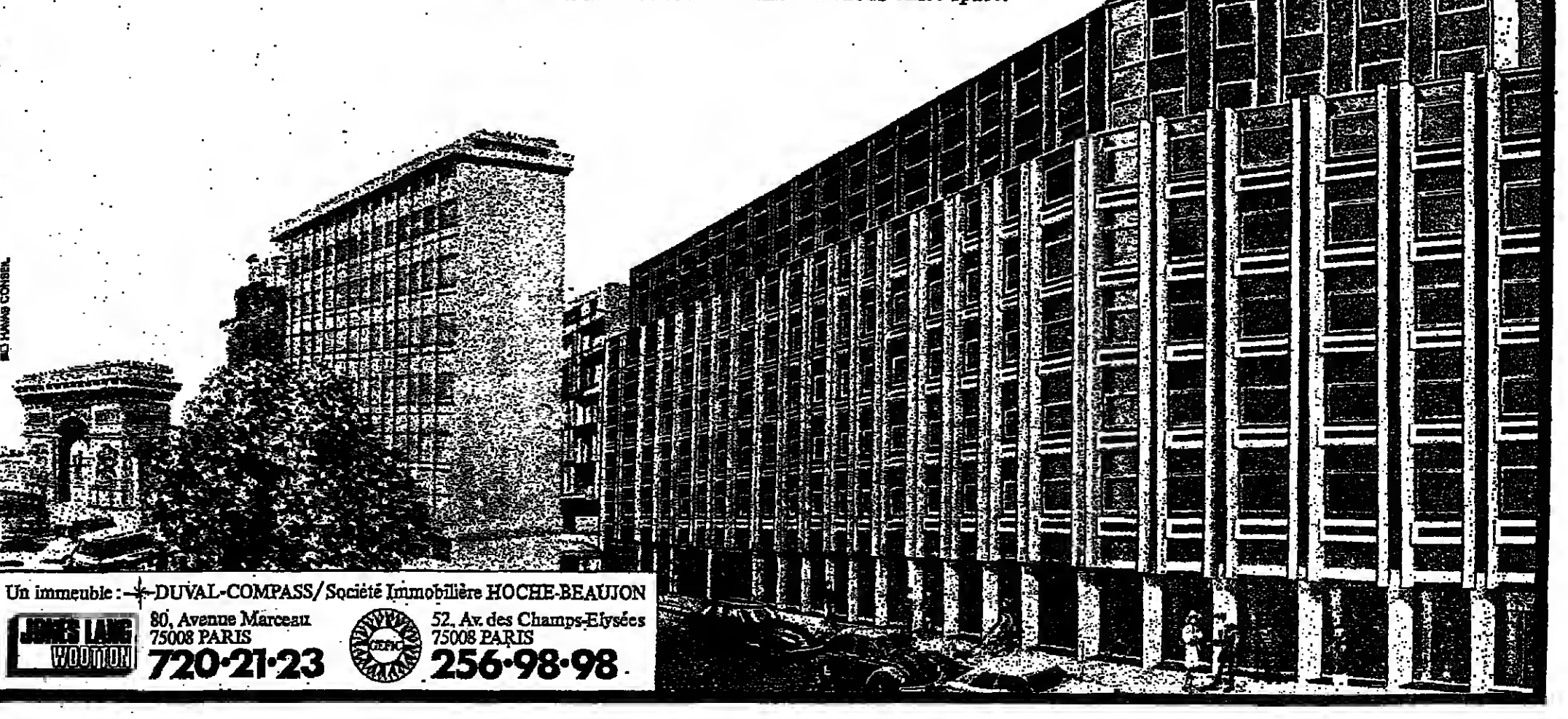
80, Avenue Marceau
75008 PARIS

52, Av. des Champs-Élysées
75008 PARIS

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256-98-98

JONES LANG WOOTTON



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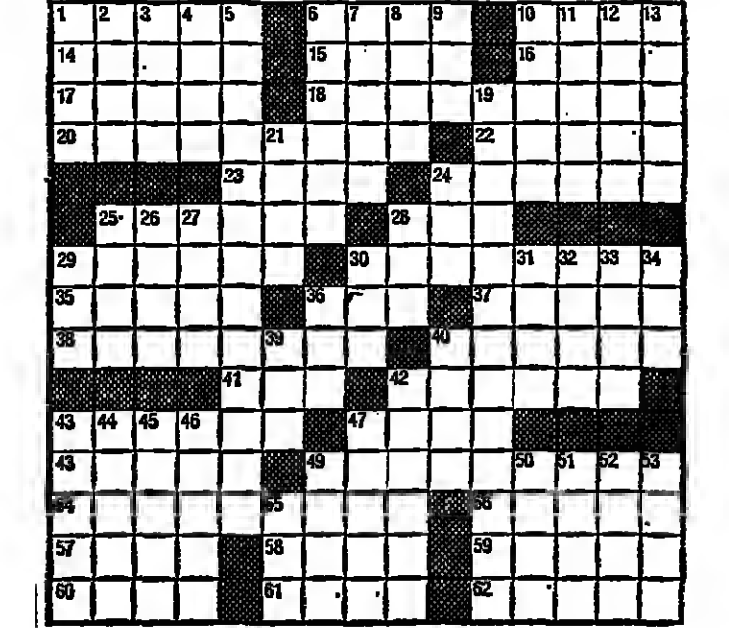
(Continued on next page.)

مركز امن الاصل

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

- ACROSS**
- 1 Kind of number
6 Speedy jets
10 Competent
14 Recognition
15 Great Barrier Island
16 Seven
17 Mirror sight
18 Usurer
20 "— make passes at..."
22 Small anchor
23 Fenury
24 Curtain-call critic
25 "The Last..."
28 Patch, famed pacer
29 Society matriarch
30 Publisher's imprint
35 Miss Moorehead
36 — and far between
37 Rail signal
38 Breaks, as a vase
40 Showed warmth
41 One, in Italy
42 Tellers' customers
43 Agreement
- DOWN**
- 1 Caprice
2 "When in..."
3 Son of Judah
4 Christmas drinks
5 Resting place in 23d Psalm
6 Metal joiner
7 Joined an ovation
8 "Yes, —"
9 Diego or Pablo
10 Ruins
11 Necklace
12 Robe size
13 Ridge of sand
- 19 "I escaped by the —"
21 Side glance
24 Prince — up
25 Sound of resignation
26 Forearm bone
27 Russian whip
28 — Jones average
29 — de deux
30 These: Fr.
31 Ballet bend
32 In good shape
33 Fine products
34 Little Edward
36 Back
39 Goal
40 Auction
42 Prose color
43 Scarf
44 British cleaning women
45 Hurricane of 1961
46 More ripe
47 Rebound
49 Moslem judge
50 — a house chore
51 Do a kius
52 Wild plum
53 Conforming to kind
55 Success



WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	15 59	CLOUDY	6 42
ALBANY	16 61	RAIN	4 39
ALBUQUERQUE	15 59	CLOUDY	6 42
ALBANY	16 61	RAIN	4 39
ALBUQUERQUE	15 59	CLOUDY	6 42
ALBANY	16 61	RAIN	4 39
ALBUQUERQUE	15 59	CLOUDY	6 42
ALBANY	16 61	RAIN	4 39
ALBUQUERQUE	15 59	CLOUDY	6 42
ALBANY	16 61	RAIN	4 39

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value questionnaires below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following material symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.	
(w) Alexander Fund	\$4.95
(d) Am. Express Int'l. Fund	\$4.95
(w) Apollo (Europe) Ltd.	\$4.95
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$4.95
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	\$4.95
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.	
(w) Fund of Australia	\$4.95
(w) Prop. Bonds Auct.	\$4.95
(w) Prop. Bonds Auct.	\$4.95
BANK, Julius & Co.	
(d) Bank of America	\$4.95
(d) Bank of America	\$4.95
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(d) Bank of America	\$4.95
(d) Bank of America	\$4.95

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD OF ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUTEE

STYRT

METHEL

GREFOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: HEDGE RAINY CHROME PYTHON
Answer: They became potterware — THEIR

BOOKS

NAKED NOMADS

By George Gilder. Quadrangle, 180 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"DEPRESSION, addiction, venereal disease, chronic disability, psychiatric treatment, loneliness, insomnia, institutionalization, poverty, discrimination, unemployment and nightmares—these, says George Gilder, are 'the dirty sheets and unmade mornings' of the majority of swinging single males. Getting what they want seems to bring them more problems than pleasures.

According to "Naked Nomads," "the failure of the single ideal is a major sociological fact of the last decade." Through understanding this failure, Mr. Gilder believes, "one can comprehend the real potentialities and limits of men and women, the real possibilities for freedom and the real need for dependency and responsibility." One can also, "as a deeper perspective on the breakdown of many of our government's social programs."

A high percentage of single men live a "rotating" or "rotary" life because their motivation rarely extends beyond the "now." They may never grow up, these lone wolves, unless they fall in love, for only love is strong enough to motivate them beyond the immediate. Mr. Gilder is a modern troubadour who sees love as the cement that holds society together.

Though "Naked Nomads" marshals overwhelming statistical support for the author's views, he modestly says, "My case is largely circumstantial, atmospheric, speculative." And indeed it is easier to question his statistics than his personal conclusions, for statistics are hardly ever more in the social sciences than the starting point for a hypothesis whose value will ultimately be determined by the author's intuitive talents.

Many liberated single males are, in Erich Fromm's classical description, "free from" rather than "free to." They are generally free from meaningful behavior and at liberty to turn their lives into a pursuit of a "revolution" that may be only "a media event." According to single statistics, the happiness of the sexual apocryphs may be the "playboy the impotent and the rapist." Sexual freedom is not synonymous with equality of opportunity, as some liberals claim, but antithetical to it. In open sexual competition, the rich and the powerful, as usual, dominate the market. Only monogamy guarantees "egalitarianism in the realm of love... it means one to a customer."

Almost all reigning revolutionaries, Mr. Gilder observes, have been sexual conservatives who recognized the "disruptive and hierarchical" potentialities of "sexual freedom." Regulating sexual equality would strain even the most utopian schemes, for, as one author puts it, "sexual appeal is distributed with an unevenness more inexorable and irreversible than almost any other human advantage."

The emphasis on sexual revolution, far from freeing men, appears to be pushing them into a corner. Male impotence is becoming the leading complaint at "virtually every college psychiatric clinic." While Kinsey's 1949 study indicated impotence problems in only 1.3 per cent of men under 35, a 1970 poll by Psychology Today reported one in three men with erectile difficulties. Even allowing for the notorious slipperiness of statistics, something seems to be happening—or, rather, not happening.

Contrary to popular opinion, women do not suffer as much from singleness as men do. One gets the impression, though Mr. Gilder does not say so, that single women are not allowed, or impelled, as often as men, to follow their sexual fantasies to their ultimate fulfillment. And even when they do, the old Latin proverb that all animals are sad after coitus does not apply to them as dramatically as it does to men. Quick to rise, quick to fall seems to be men's fate.

Tolstoy perfectly summed up Mr. Gilder's sentiments. "It is necessary," he wrote, "to renounce a freedom that does not exist, and to recognize a dependency which we are not conscious of." Chastened by some of the criticism of his "Sexual Suicide," the author returns to his central thesis in a more persuasive formulation. He still feels that men are biologically, symbolically, dependent on women. To balance the emotional triumph of childbirth, he contends, men need to be "providers." Their family is, for many men, the deepest meaning of a life that seems, increasingly, to offer no others. As Joseph Epstein said: "In a secular society, children are the last sacred objects." Only in marriage, to put it another way, can the majority of men come full circle. Providing for their families may be the most accessible form of that heroic fling at immortality which Ernest Becker saw as a "denial of death."

Mr. Gilder is older, wiser and more eloquent in "Naked Nomads" than he was in his insouciantly appreciated "Sexual Suicide." We used to say, with Shakespeare, that love laughs at locks and keys. Mr. Gilder would add that it laughs—and cries too—at revolutions.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, North's hand would justify either a penalty double or a negative double suggesting moderate strength with length in the unbid suits. It was in fact intended for penalties, but South had a hand on which he clearly could not contemplate defense against a diamond contract. When he retreated to three clubs the partnership staggered in to game in that suit.

South faced the opening lead of the spade jack and knew that this was likely to be a singleton. There was, therefore, a strong temptation to play the ace from the dummy, but that would have been fatal as the cards lie. He judged correctly and played the queen.

East could work out that West held a second spade, since South's bidding was not consistent with possession of a four-card spade suit. So when East won the first trick with the spade king he did not attempt to give his partner a spade ruff. Instead he returned his singleton trump, aiming to cut down ruffs. West took the ace and played another trump.

Now it would seem that South was headed for defeat, since he had only two trumps left in the dummy to deal with his three heart losers, and he could not disentangle his spade tricks. But after cashing the ace-king of hearts and cross-ruffing the next four tricks in the red suits, he reached this position:

WEST: ♠ A54, ♥ 10, ♦ Q, ♣ 8
EAST: ♠ 732, ♥ Q, ♦ K, ♣ 109
SOUTH: ♠ 109, ♥ J, ♦ A, ♣ J
NORTH: ♠ A54, ♥ 10, ♦ Q, ♣ 8

WEST (3) EAST
♥ J ♥ 732
♦ A10 ♦ K
♣ 8 ♣ 109

SOUTH
♥ J ♥ 732
♦ A10 ♦ K
♣ 8 ♣ 109

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
2♦ Pass Pass 3♥
Pass 4♣ Pass 5♣
Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

In NFL Action

Rams Defeat Bills, 49ers Top Saints

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Los Angeles Rams rallied to defeat the Buffalo Bills, 19-14, as reserve backs Rob Iler and Ron Jaworski scored their first NFL touchdowns in a battle between playoff-bound teams.

The Rams, who were 10-4, trailed 7-0 at halftime and the crowd of 94,324 at the Los Angeles Coliseum booed Iler as he ran for a 14-yard pass for next Sunday's playoff game against the Washington Redskins.

Iler, who was formerly of the Los Angeles Rams, scored on a 14-yard pass in the fourth quarter to give the Rams a 19-14 victory.

Harris, minutes later, capped a 57-yard drive with a one-yard drive.

Jaworski, from Youngstown State and the replacement for Harris, also went a yard for the third Los Angeles touchdown against the Bills, who next Sunday have an opening-round playoff game at Pittsburgh.

The Bills, trailing 19-7, scored in the fourth quarter on a 55-yard pass play from Joe Ferguson to J.D. Hill, the club's longest-scoring pass play of the season.

The Bills failed on two of three conversions attempted by Mike Burke. Punter Burke was injured into place-kicking duty when David Ray was hospitalized at game time complaining of side and back pains.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Pittsburgh	11	3	0	.786	237	210
Buffalo	9	5	0	.643	264	244
England	7	7	0	.500	242	238
San Francisco	7	7	0	.500	270	200
Los Angeles	2	12	0	.143	190	328

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Central

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

East

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

West

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Saturday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Monday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Tuesday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Wednesday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Thursday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328

Friday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
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Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	215
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	215
San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
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Monday's Results

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San Diego	8	6	0	.571	297	235
Los Angeles	7	7	0	.500	242	217
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	190	328



Saints' Larry Cipa fumbles as he is tackled by 49ers' Cedrick Hardman. Saints lost, 35-21.

A Banner Year for NFL Rookies

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—This has been a banner season for new names in the National Football League.

Two seasons seem evident. The rosters were expanded from 40 players to 47 and, because of the strike of the veterans last summer, the coaching staffs had to spend more time working with the rookies who populated their training camps. Appreciation developed.

The big name is Don Woods, the San Diego Charger running back who set a rushing record for an NFL rookie—1,181 yards. The previous record was held by

John Brockington, who rushed for 1,105 yards in his rookie year at Green Bay in 1971.

Woods is a notable mistake, because the Packers' coaches cut him the week before the season began and the Chargers acquired him for the \$100 waiver fee. Although Woods had run well in the preseason games for Green Bay, the coaches didn't think his blocking was good enough. Units, in 1964, was cut by Pittsburgh and went to Baltimore the next season as a free agent en route to the Hall of Fame.

Other 1974 notable rookies are Alvin Maxon, New Orleans running back; Matt Blair, Minnesota linebacker; John Elkins, Giants' guard; Carl Barlasaukas, Jets' defensive tackle; Nat Moore, Miami wide receiver; Billy Johnson, Houston kick-returner and runner; and John Dutton, Baltimore defensive end.

And then there is Otis Armstrong. Like a lot of other rookies, he spent his first year in the pros on the bench, but paying attention. This season, his second, he was ready and he ran through the NFL like quicksilver. Armstrong, an all-American candidate from Purdue in 1972, ended the season as the league's leading ground gainer with close to 1,350 yards. That is 1,280 more than he gained last year for the Denver Broncos.

The person who appreciates Armstrong the most is probably Gregg Ingram, the linebacker for the Houston Oilers. Ingram played against Armstrong in high school in Chicago for three years, then with him at Purdue and now against him again. Ingram said after Armstrong gained 183 yards against the Oilers, "You can make any back in the league have a bad day by beating the heck out of him."

"But not Otis. He just keeps coming back. He's so powerful, so elusive. I was only able to hold him twice, but both times he knew who was there."

Floyd Little, whose Armstrong replaced as a regular, says, "Otis doesn't realize he could double his yardage if he goes all out all the time. Now he goes when he sees daylight. If he ever decides to run when he doesn't see daylight he'll really go."

Armstrong's success is probably the most impressive of the season. He is the only rookie to have played in all 16 games and to have gained more than 1,000 yards.

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Cohen Beats Bouttier With KO in 11th

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—Max Cohen scored a 11th-round technical knockout tonight over Jean-Claude Bouttier and set up a probable shot at the world middleweight title.

His face pouring blood from a cut under his right eye, Bouttier, the former European champion, went down once and was counted while standing twice more before the referee sent him to his corner.

The victory for Cohen, 33, born in Morocco and a French citizen only four years, means that he will likely fight Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia for the World Boxing Council version of the middleweight championship sometime in February.

Cohen weathered a third-round knockdown in the 12-round fight and an uneasy start that put him behind Bouttier on points. Only in the late rounds did Cohen look like a world class boxer. The victory gave him the French championship.

Buchanan Keeps Title

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—Ken Buchanan of Scotland held for 12 rounds but successfully defended his European lightweight championship tonight when his bout against Leonard Tavares of France was halted in the 14th round.

Tavares' handlers threw in the towel one minute into the round while Tavares was wobbling under a barrage from the former world champion.

Tennessee Facing Maryland in Liberty Bowl

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The Liberty Bowl opens tonight with an ecumenical prayer and, if past performances hold true, closes with Tennessee and Maryland fighting to the final gun.

The Tennessee Volunteers, specialists this year in comebacks, may have perfected their technique at their last Liberty Bowl visit. In 1971, it took a controversial fumble recovery and a last-minute touchdown for the Vols to whip Arkansas.

To defeat powerful Maryland, the Vols may need help this year from the four clergymen who will lead an expected capacity crowd of 50,000 at Memphis Memorial Stadium in prayer at the start of the nationally televised game.

"Maryland is one of the best teams Tennessee has met in a long time," the Vol coach, Bill Battle, said. "I hope our players are ready for one of their better games because that is what will be needed."

The Maryland coach, Jerry Claiborne, agrees that his team, ranked by their defensive tackle and Rutland Trophy winner Randy White, are "really good."

"Randy is the best I've ever seen," Claiborne said. "You don't find many 250-pounders who can run the 40 in 4.5."

White, expected to go near the top in the National Football League draft, isn't the only star on the Atlantic Coast Conference championship team that finished with an 8-3 won-lost record. Other standouts include the quarterback, Bob Avellini, two receivers—Frank Russell and Walter

Senate Advances Cause of Girls in U.S. Little League

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill today giving girls the right to play Little League baseball on an equal footing with boys.

On a voice vote and with no debate, it sent to President Ford a bill that strikes any mention of sex from the Little League's official federal charter.

The bill strikes out the word "boys" each time it appears in the 1958 charter and replaces it with the words "young people."

And from a sentence that states that the purposes of the league are to instill "citizenship, sportsmanship and manhood," the bill strikes the word "manhood."

The congressional action follows a decision last March by the New Jersey Supreme Court Appellate Division that girls have an equal right to play Little League baseball.

The legal action grew out of protests that Little League officials were unfairly banning girls. The Little League eventually asked Congress to amend its charter to permit it to admit girls.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games
Chicago 4, Vancouver 3 (Rat, Bol-drew, Mikita, White, Boddy, Mes-siah).
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3 (Rat, Bol-drew, Mikita, White, Boddy, Mes-siah).
Boston 5, New York Islanders 2 (Guthrie, Orr, Yarmak, Bueck, Sweeney, Westall, Nystrom).
Los Angeles 3, New York Rangers 2 (Guthrie, Orr, Yarmak, Bueck, Sweeney, Westall, Nystrom).
Vancouver 3, Cleveland 2 (Campbell, Terrence, Cardinal).
Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 1 (Rat, Bol-drew, Mikita, White, Boddy, Mes-siah).
San Diego 3, Houston 2 (Guthrie, Orr, Yarmak, Bueck, Sweeney, Westall, Nystrom).
Los Angeles 3, New York Rangers 2 (Guthrie, Orr, Yarmak, Bueck, Sweeney, Westall, Nystrom).
Vancouver 3, Cleveland 2 (Campbell, Terrence, Cardinal).
Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 1 (Rat, Bol-drew, Mikita, White, Boddy, Mes-siah).
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Los Angeles 3, New York Rangers 2 (Guthrie, Orr, Yarmak, Bueck, Sweeney, Westall, Nystrom).
Vancouver 3

Art Buchwald

Gold Fever Strikes

WASHINGTON. — Muehlenberg dashed into my office yelling, "Gold! I've discovered gold!"

"Take it easy, Muehlenberg," I said. "You mean you've hit a gold mine?"

"No, you fool," he shouted, his eyes blazing. "On Dec. 31 we're going to be allowed to buy gold. We'll all be rich."

"How can we be rich if we have to buy the gold?"

"Haven't you read the advertisements in the newspapers? Gold is going to go up to \$400 an ounce. If we buy it at \$190, we'll make a fortune."

"But, Muehlenberg, there is no guarantee that gold is going to go up. Suppose it goes down?"

"It can't go down," Muehlenberg cried. "Everybody wants it. Now we can get our hands on it and stuff it in our mattresses and no one can touch us."

"You've really got the gold fever, Muehlenberg. But I think I better warn you. Owning gold isn't what it's cracked up to be. It breaks up friendships and marriages. It turns man against man, and woman against woman. If someone knows you have gold in your mattress they'll do anything to get it—including pilage and rape."

"Rape?"

"I read that somewhere. In

any case, gold turns people into animals. Is this what you want to become—an animal?"

"Don't worry about me," he protested. "When I get my gold I'm not going to change. I'll still be the Muehlenberg you knew before. I may not go out as much, because I'm going to have to stay home at night to weigh it and count it to make sure I've got all of it. But outside of that, you won't even know I have the stuff."

"I've read articles about this crazy gold-buying thing," I said, "and they indicate the only ones who stand to make money on gold are the dealers who sell it, the insurance companies who insure it and the banks who store it. Also, the Mafia seems to be into it, and a lot of gold bars may turn out to be brass. I would be very careful if I were you before I got into this business."

Muehlenberg snarled like Rumpelstiltskin. "I might have known it. You're just saying this because you want to drive down the price of gold so you can buy my gold cheap. You're all alike. Everyone's after my gold. Well, you're going to have to kill me first before you get it."

"Muehlenberg, will you please put that gun down. No one is after your gold. You can buy all of it you want to. It's yours to do with what you want."

"Then why did you bring up the pilage and rape?"

"I was just trying to warn you that people have done it in the past to get their hands on gold. Perhaps this time they won't. After all, Americans are much more civilized than most people. You're a perfect example of someone who hasn't lost his cool because his government is going to allow him to buy gold."

Muehlenberg put his gun back in his belt. "Well, there are other things in life besides gold. I'll tell you what. Because you were on this with me from the beginning, I'm going to let you in on a good thing. There's this guy in Florida who just discovered a cache of gold coins on a sunken Spanish galleon and for \$10,000..."

L. A. Mayor's Daughter Cleared in Drug Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP). — Mayor Thomas Bradley's daughter has been acquitted of drug charges, but a co-defendant was convicted of possessing LSD and cocaine.

Phyllis Bradley, 29, was cleared of all charges by Superior Court Judge Joseph Dignante, who heard the case without a jury.

David Liggins, 20, who was convicted, was scheduled to be sentenced Jan. 16. A third defendant pleaded guilty earlier and was sentenced to one year in jail.

Children Come to the Rescue Of Their Favorite Author

By Calla Corner

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (UPI). — He has no arms and only one leg, wears a Tyrolean hat and a bowtie and is loved by millions of children all over the world. His name is Lowly Worm and he is one of the animal characters that have helped to make American children's books perhaps the best-selling author of books for children.

With yearly sales of more than two million in 12 languages and 15 countries and more than 30 million books sold to date, not to mention the sheets, puppets, puppets and his other spin-off products, Richard Scarry is laughing.

But laughing is normal for Richard Scarry. In fact, as far as he's concerned it is one of the keys to his success. "Kids like funny situations, detail and lots of action," Scarry says. "If a kid reads one of my books, he'll read it again and that means he'll want more of the same thing. I entertain kids and I teach them something. And if I can get them to like books that's even better."

Scarry laughs especially when he thinks of his success. In particular, he can't get over how well his books and products do in Japan. "My books and T-shirts are really selling well in Japan. I suppose if you get over a million Japanese interested in something there's no stopping them. Most of my books have been translated into Japanese, but a large percentage are sold in English. I guess that means that Richard Scarry is teaching Japanese children English."

Scarry began writing children's books by chance. After a World War II stint in the Army, using his drawing talent for the U.S. armed forces, he settled in New York, illustrating for a number of magazines. One day in 1947, his agent suggested that he illustrate a children's book. In 1952, Scarry hit on the idea of doing a Duden-type (the precisely illustrated German encyclopedia) book for children. It was called "Richard Scarry's Best Word Book Ever" and made the best-seller lists. Its sales are now over a million.

Since then, Scarry has fully illustrated his own books and has developed into a children's book author.

He does two types of books: large, colorful, educational books that use his formula of humor, action and detail to keep a

child's interest ("The Storybook Dictionary," "What Do People Do All Day," "The Great Big Air Book" and books for amusement, using the same formula (Sain and Dudley Mysteries, "Tinker and Tanker," "The Busy Busy World").

Scarry has recently published a new type of book. Called "The Best Rainy Day Book Ever," it is a 100-page paperback full of things to make and do. The first printing of 150,000 sold out quickly.

Not all reviews of Scarry's books have been friendly. When "The Funniest Storybook Ever" appeared in 1972, one critic called the book the same old Scarry nonsense and not at all funny. But then the reviewer went on to admit that although he didn't see what was so amusing about the book his young son found it hilarious. But Scarry doesn't consider that a negative review.

Women's Lib has recently taken pot shots at Scarry, calling him a male chauvinist for relegating mother cats and rabbits to household chores and giving all the fun jobs to men. Scarry has reacted by putting lady traffic cops and garbage women into his latest book, "Cars and Trucks and Things That Go." He says, however, "I'm opposed to lady traffic cops and garbage women so I guess I am a male chauvinist."

Scarry also has his action situations being full of violence. Scarry reports that "no one gets hurt in my books. If kids think dishes breaking and cars crashing is funny then it's funny. Kids laugh at my books for the same reasons they laugh at the circus. Even my villains like Bananas Gordia are harmless."

Most of his mail is from young and old readers thanking him for hours of pleasure and instruction. Lowly Worm is the character most often mentioned.

Scarry attributes Lowly's popularity to being a "mad character." He can turn up everywhere and do anything. Scarry has let Lowly out of a book he's working on because he detracts from the main character.

Although Scarry says, "I don't write about animals, they just look like animals: I write about people," he also says that he doesn't consider himself one of his own characters. Patricia, his wife, also a children's author, says, however, that her husband loves pigs and that if he is in his

PEOPLE: The Princess and Burton Rumors of a Breakup

Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia—the "other" Elizabeth in Richard Burton's life—is back in London, giving rise to rumors that her 3-week-old romance with the actor is over. "It's nonsense," said Lord Burghley, a close friend of both, speaking of a published report (in the Daily Mail) that Burton's drinking had led to the breakup. It was reported that the princess, told friends: "I didn't realize it takes more than a woman to make a man sober. I thought I could do it, but failed." Williams went on to say that the reports were "pure fabrication. She has come here to visit her children. She has certain obligations to her family and she is meeting those. As soon as her children's school break is up, toward the middle of next week, the princess will be returning to the with Mr. Burton wherever he is then." As of Monday, he was in Gstaad, Switzerland, in the chalet owned by his ex-wife, Elizabeth Taylor, with the children of his first marriage. Meanwhile, in London, Princess Elizabeth, who is still married to Neil Balfour, spent the day with her son Nicholas and two daughters from her previous marriage in Balfour's home in Chelsea. Despite Williams' disclaimer, the other acquaintance of the couple were not convinced that their marriage would take place.

Marina Picasso, 24, daughter of Pablo Picasso's son Paulo, said she hoped that her work wouldn't be compared with that of her grandfather when an exhibition of her work opened Monday in Paris. She turned her hand to making designs for vases after her younger brother Pablo killed himself last year because he was barred from Picasso's home when the painter died. She dropped out of university in Nice. "I never dared to do any painting," she said. "I was much too afraid, with a name like mine. But after Pablo died, I just had to find something to occupy my mind." Her designs were turned into vases by potter Christian Muraire, who works in Vallauris, France.

Julene Rene Lange, eldest of three surviving sextuplets, strengthened her grasp on life last weekend as her two surviving brothers remained in critical condition in a San Jose, Calif., hospital. "The little girl is improving," said nursing supervisor Norma Appleberry. "She's 2 pounds 1 3/4 ounces—still pretty small." The two both have hyaline membrane disease—the disease that Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, John F. Kennedy's last child, died of after birth. The parents, Charlotte, 26, and Lange, 31, visit the hospital several times a day to see children.

RECOVERING: Entertainer Dean Martin's wife, Kathy, 27, after a car accident Sunday. She lost control of a car on a curve and hit a tree. She was taken to a hospital, released to recuperate in the home in Bel Air. HURGLARIZ: Singer Lena Horne's husband, a partner in the TV program "Columbo," he is thinking of a series of his own—a novella one. "I think he'll do it, really do," said Cash's sister, business assistant, Reba Horne. Cash is not expected to sing the show. However, plans for plenty of country music background. Cash's wife, a singing partner, June Cash, will be in on the deal, an associate at the police department.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, DEC. 17

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MESSAGES, DEC. 16

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EDUCATION

MESSAGES, DEC. 17

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MOVING

MESSAGES, DEC. 17

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